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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MOTHER.

I saw a mother wan and wild,
Hang o'er the cradle 'mid,
And gaze upon her dying child,
Until its spirit fled;
With streaming eyes and bending low,
As tho' her babe to wake,
She stood the monument of woe,
And cried—' My heart will break.'

Unto its livid lips she prest'd
Her cheek with tears bedew'd,
Strain'd the dead shereob to her breast,
And all her grief renew'd;
And oft its name her tongue would tell,
So pleasing to her ears,
While on its father's neck she fell,
And mingled tears with tears.

Long since I saw a second boy,
Stand at his mother's knee,
Her eyes then danc'd in tears of joy,
Her heart with ecstacy;
And back his clust'ring curls she turn'd,
That hung like grapes of gold,
On his red lips her kisses burn'd,
Her tongue her transport told.

And oft when he with lips apart,
Attentive stood, and still,
She pointed to the arms of art,
And fearning's lofty hill;
She bade his beating bosom feel,
The flame of freedom's love,
And bade his little knee to kneel,
Before his God above.

MILFORD BARD.

THE GARDENER AND ROSE TREE.

A Fable—by the Rev. Samuel Pearce—affectionately addressed to Mrs. J. M. on the death of her child.

In a sweet spot which wisdom chose,
Grew an unique and lovely rose,
A flow'r so fair was seldom borne,
A rose almost without a thorn;
Each passing stranger stopp'd to view,
A plant possessing charms so new:

"*Sweet flower!*" each lip was heard to say,
Nor less the owner pleas'd than they:
Rear'd by his hand with constant care,
And planted in his choice parterre,
Of all his garden this his pet is,
To flow'r so much admir'd beside.

Nor did the rose unconscious bloom,
Nor feel ungrateful for the boon;
Oft as her guardian came that way,
Whether at dawn or eve of day,
Expanded wide—her form unveil'd,
The double fragrance then exhal'd.

As months roll'd on, the spring appear'd,
Its genial rays the rose nature'd;
Forth from its root a shoot extends,
The parent rose-tree downward bends,
And with a joy unknown before,
Contemplates the embryo flow'r.

"Offspring most dear! (she fondly said,)
Part of myself! beneath my shade,
Safe shalt thou rise, whilst happy I,
Transported with maternal joy,
Shall see thy little buds appear,
Unfold and bloom in beauty here—
What though the lily, or jonquil,
Or Hyacinth, no longer fill
The space around me—all shall be
Abundantly made up in *thee*—
What though my present charms decay,
And passing stranger no more my
Or me "*sweet flow'r!*"—yet *thou* shalt raise
Thy blooming head, and gain the praise;
And this reverberated pleasure,
Shall be to me a world of treasure.
Cheerful I part with former merit,
That it my darling may inherit;
Haste then the hours which bid thee bloom
And fill the zephyrs with perfume!"

Thus had the rose tree scarcely spoken,
Ere the sweet cup of bliss was broke'n—
The Gard'ner came, and with one stroke
He from the root the offspring took:
Took from the soil wherein it grew,
And hid it from the parent's view;
Judge ye, who know a mother's cares,
For the dear tender babe she bears,
The parent's anguish—ye alone
Such sad vicissitudes have known.

Deep was the wound; nor slight the pain
Which made the rose-tree thus complain—
"Dear little darling! art thou gone—
Thy charms scarce to thy mother known!
Remov'd so soon!—so suddenly,
Snatch'd from my fond maternal eye!
What hast thou done? dear offspring! say,
So early to be snatched away!
What! gone for *ever!*—seen no *more!*—
For *ever* I thy loss deplore:

Ye dews descend, with tears supply
My now for ever tearful eye;
Or rather come some *northern blast*
Dislodge my yielding roots in haste—
Ye winds arise—my branches tear,
And to some distant region bear,
Far from this spot, a wretched mother,
Whose fruit and joys are gone together."

As thus the anguish'd rose-tree cry'd,
Her owner near her she espy'd;
Who in these gentle terms reprov'd
A plant, though murm'ring, still belov'd—
"Cease beauteous flow'r, these useless cries,
And let my lessons make thee wise.
Art thou not mine? Did not my hand
Transplant thee from the barren sand,
Where once a mean and sickly plant,
Expos'd to injury and want,
Unknown and unadmir'd I found,
And brought thee to this fertile ground;
With studious art improv'd thy form,
Scour'd thee from th' inclement storm,
And through the seasons of the year,
Made thee my unabating care?
Hast thou not blest thy happy lot,
In such an owner—such a spot?
But now, because thy shoot I've taken,
Thy best of friends must be forsaken,
Know flow'r belov'd, ev'n this affliction
Shall prove to thee a benediction:
Had I not the young plant remov'd,
(So fondly by thy heart belov'd;)
Of me thy heart would scarce have thought,
With gratitude no more be fraught:
Yea—thy own beauty be at stake;
Surrender'd for thy offspring's sake.
Nor think, that, hidden from thine eyes,
The infant plant *neglected* lies—
No —— I've *another garden*, where
In richer soil and purer air,
Its now transplanted, there to shine
In beauties fairer far than thine.

Nor shall thou always be apart
From the dear darling of thy heart;
For 'tis my purpose *thee* to bear
In future time, and plant thee there,
Where now thy absent offset grows,
And blossoms a CELESTIAL *Rose*—
Be patient, then, till that set hour shall come,
When thou and thine shall in new beauties bloom,
No more its absence shalt thou then deplore,
Together grow, and ne'er be parted more."

These words to silence hush'd the plaintive rose,
With deeper blushes redd'ning now she glows,
Submissive bow'd her unrepining head,
Again her wonted, grateful fragrance shed,
Cry'd "Thou hast taken only what's thine own,
Therefore thy will, my Lord, not mine be done!"

THE MORALIST.

EXTRACT—FROM CHALMERS.

Who has not felt the workings of a rivalry within him between the power of conscience and the power of temptation? Who does not remember those seasons of retirement, when the calculations of eternity had gotten a momentary command over the heart; and time with all its vexations had dwindled into insignificance before them? And who does not remember how upon his actual engagement with the objects of time, they resumed a control as great and omnipotent as if all the importance of eternity adhered to them—how they emitted from them such an impression upon his feelings, as to fix and to fascinate the whole man into a subserviency to their influence?

Oh! how comes it, that in the face of all this experience, the whole elevation of purpose conceived in this hour of his better understanding, should be dissipated and forgotten? Whence the night, and whence the mystery of the spell, which so blinds and so infatuates us to the world? what prompts us to embark the whole strength of our eagerness and our desires in pursuit of interests which we know a few years will bring to utter annihilation? Who is it that imparts to them all the colour of an unfading durability? who is it that throws such an air of solidity over these earthly tabernacles or makes them look to the fascinated eye of man like resting places for eternity? Who is it that so pictures out the objects of sense, and so magnifies the range of their future enjoyment, and so dazzles the fond and deceived imagination, that in looking onward through our earthly career, it appears like the vista, or the prospective of innumerable ages? He who is called the god of this world. He who can dress the idleness of its waking dreams in the garb of reality. He who can pour a seducing brilliancy over the panorama of its fleeting pleasures and vain anticipations. He who can turn it into an instrument of deceitfulness; and make it wield such an absolute ascendancy over all the affections, that man becomes the poor slave of its blandishments and its charms, puts the authority of conscience and the warning of the word of God, and the offered instigations of the Spirit of God, and all the wisdom of his own sound and sober experience away from him. But this wondrous contest will come to a close. Some will return to their loyalty and others will keep by their rebellion: and in the day of winding up the drama of this world's history, there will be made manifest to the myriads of the various orders of creation, both the mercy and the vindicated majesty of the Eternal.

The Boston Lounger is partly composed of tart and pungent satire. The *acid* of acrimony may be taken from the following, and then it will furnish a tolerably sweet *mercear*. It is necessary to mix the *sour* with the *sweet* to make a palatable decoction—all *sour* or all *sweet* forms a very unrelishing beverage.

Sly Thoughts of an Odd Chicken.

"To be thus, is nothing;—
But to be safely thus,——"

It has always appeared to me, absurd and ridiculous in the highest degree, that marriages should partake, as they most assuredly do, of funeral solemnity. I have seen a whole company *dissolved* in tears, at witnessing the consummation of the happiness of two hearts, which have been bound together and *attached* from childhood: nay, I have witnessed more apparent distress exhibited at a wedding, than has ever attended *executions* of a different nature, of which I have been the spectator.

A man's wedding day forms an epoch in his existence: in fact, it is the very commencement of a state of being and is generally supposed to be the "happiest day of his life." Now, though I must beg leave to entertain my own peculiar and positive ideas upon the hymeneal state, which might sound discordantly in the ears of your fair friends, yet I do enter my most solemn protest against the melancholy merriment and lugubrious mirth, which most generally prevail at these celebrations.

Editor, I know by thy countenance thou art a marrying man; a *vidim tant pis*—but take the advice of a cosmopolite, and avoid a family-party upon thy wedding day.

It is a curious fact, that the lamentation on these occasions is usually supported by those worthies whom the *Vision-Grey-man* has very justly denominated Toadeys. *Id est*, the fated *hangers-on*, with the present *swingers-off* of the happy pair under sentence: and they undoubtedly imagine, the louder their grief, the longer will be their welcome: thereby actually weeping themselves into a knife and fork at your table, from thenceforward forever.

There also are your voracious despoilers of cake-baskets; who invariably deposit a larger quantity of confection in the sack denominated a *reticule*, (for dreaming purposes, indeed!) than would sustain a family of thirteen children for a fortnight. I have myself detected one of these worthies in the act of appropriation, and having by chance obtained a peep into the *indispensable*, discovered it to be actually and mechanically separated into compartments, like a grain-chest, for the different descriptions of plunder.

Unfortunately for your readers, Editor, I commenced this essay upon a small scrap of paper, which is now consumed. If my ruminations should please you—*bon!*—I may favour your publications again. If they do not—*bon!*—you and your paper may go to the ——hands of the public, barren of the intellectual riches of AN ODD CHICKEN.

ON RIDDLES.

From Mrs. Barbauld's Legacy for young Ladies.

Finding out riddles is the same kind of exercise to the mind, which running, and leaping and wrestling, are to the body. They are of no use in themselves—they are not work, but play; but they prepare the body, and make it alert and active for any thing it may be called to perform in labour or war. So does the finding out of riddles, if they are good especially, give quickness of thoughts, and a facility of turning about a problem every way, and viewing it in every possible light. When Archimedes, coming out of the bath, cried in transports, "*Eureka!*" (I have found it!) he had been exercising his mind precisely in the same manner as you will do when you are searching about for the solution of a riddle.

Riddles are of high antiquity, and were the employment of grave men formerly. The first riddle that we have on record was proposed by Sampson at a wedding feast to the young men of the Philistines, who were invited upon the occasion. The feast lasted seven days, and if they found it out within the seven days, Sampson was to give them thirty suits of clothes and thirty sheets; and if they could not guess it, they were to forfeit the same to him.—The riddle was: "out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness." He had killed a lion, and left its carcass: on returning soon after, he found a swarm of bees had made use of the skeleton as a hive, and it was full of honeycomb. Struck with the oddness of the circumstance, he made a riddle of it. They puzzled about it the whole seven days, and would not have found it out at last if his wife had not told them.

The Sphinx was a great riddle-maker. According to the fable, she was half a woman and half a lion. She lived near Thebes, and to every body that came, she proposed a riddle and if they did not find it out, she devoured them. At length Œdipus came, and she asked him "what is that animal which *walks on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three at night?*" Œdipus answered, Man:—in childhood, which is the morning of life, he crawls on his hands and feet; in middle age, which is noon, he walks on two;—in old age he leans on a crutch, which serves for a supplementary third-foot.

The famous wise men of Greece did not disdain to send puzzles to each other. They are also fond of riddles in the East. There is a pretty one in some of their tales. "What is that tree which has twelve branches, and each branch thirty leaves, which are all black one side and white on the other?" The tree is the year; the branches the months; the leaves black on one side and white on the other night. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors had also riddles, some of which are still preserved in a very ancient manuscript.

A riddle is a description of a thing without the name: but as it is meant to puzzle, it appears to belong to something else than what it really does, and often seems contradictory: but when you have guessed it, it appears quite clear. It is a bad riddle if you are at all in doubt when you have found it out whether you are right or no. A riddle is not verbal, as charades, conundrums, and rebuses are: it may be translated into any language, which the others cannot. Addison would put them all in the class of false wit: but Swift, who was as great a genius, amused himself with making all sorts of puzzles; and therefore I think you need not be ashamed of reading them. It would be pretty entertainment for you to make a collection of the better ones—for many are so dull that they are not worth spending time about. I will conclude by sending you a few which will be new to you.

I.

I often murmur, yet I never weep;
I always lie in bed, yet never sleep;
My mouth is wide, and larger than my head,
And much disgorges tho' it ne'er is fed;
I have no legs or feet, yet swiftly run,
And the more falls I get more faster on.

II.

Ye youths and ye virgins, come list to my tale,
With youth and with beauty my voice will prevail,
My smile is enchanting, and golden my hair,
And on earth I am fairest of all that is fair;
But my name it perhaps may grieve you to tell,
That I'm banish'd alike both from heaven and hell,
There's a charm in my voice, 'tis than music more sweet,
And my tale oft repeated, unheed I repeat,
I flatter, I soothe, I speak kindly to all,
And wherever you go, I am still within call,
Tho' I thousands have blest, 'tis a strange thing to say,
That not one of the thousands e'er wishes my stay,
But when most I enchant him, impatient the more,
The minutes seem hours till my visit is o'er,
In the chase of my love I am ever employ'd,
Still, still he's pursued, and yet never enjoy'd;
O'er hills and o'er valleys unwearied I fly,
But should I o'er take him, that instant I die;
Yet I spring up again, and again I pursue,
The object still distant, the passion still new,
Now guess,—and to show your astonishment most,
While you seek me you have me, when found I am lost.

III.

I never talk *but in my sleep*;
I never *cry*, but sometimes weep;
My doors are open day and night;
Old age I help to better sight;
I, like camelion, feed on air,
And dust to me is dainty fare.

IV.

We are spirits all in white,
On a field as black as night;
There we dance and sport and play,
Changing every changing day:
Yet with us is wisdom found,
As we move in mystic round,
Mortal, wouldst thou know the grains
That Ceres heaps on Lily's plains,
Or leaves that yellow Autumn strews,
Or the stars that Herschel views,
Or find how many drops would drain
The wide-scooped body of the main,
Or measure central depths below—
Ask of us, and thou shalt know.
With fairy feet we compass round
The pyramid's capacious bound,
Or step by step ambitious climb
The cloud-clapt mountain's height sublime.
Riches though we do not use,
'Tis ours to gain, and ours to lose,
From Araby the Blest we came,
In every land our tongue's the same;
And if our number you require,
Go count the bright Aonian quire,
Wouldst thou cast a spell to find
The track of light, the speed of wind,
Or when the snail with creeping pace
Shall the swelling globe embrace;
Mortal, ours the powerful spell;—
Ask of us, for we can tell.

RUBY LAKE.

Near Stafford Springs, in the State of Connecticut, is a handsome sheet of water, commonly called square pond, but to some persons known by the more poetic name of Ruby Lake. The latter appellation it has received from the large garnets with which its shores are abundantly strewed, by the action of the water upon the rocks which contain them. In the same neighbourhood is a beautiful trout stream, which winds through a narrow valley of a picturesque character, and in one place so narrow as to be impassable, except by wading in the channel for a considerable distance. The rocks there contain an abundance of crystallized quartz, pieces of which fall into the water, and seal the dark stones, over which it runs. The trees also form a complete canopy overhead, and the place is one of the most singular I know. The stream is called Diamond Brook. After following its course for some distance one summer's day, I found the scene suddenly opening; and a green meadow, of about half an acre, presented itself, surrounded by hills, with a small farmhouse near the back, and two or three old trees, and a flower garden kept with great neatness.

The following verses apply to this solitary spot. All that region was formerly subject to the Mohegan Indians, who had acquired it by conquest, and called it Wabbequasset.

No tuneller spot the bluebird's song
With cheerful echo o'er did wake;
No shadier stream the vales among
E'er wet the wood-duck's emerald neck.

No current ever purer ran
From stain of war or blood till now;
But o'er you lake a savage man,
Dark Uncas, guides his silent prow.

Though Wabbequasset mourns her dead,
And Sassaqus fight till Sachems yield;
What foe these lonely banks would tread,
Which forests shade and mountains shield?

The sun, just peering o'er the mount,
Shines on a little plain beneath:
Glitters on many a bubbling fount,
And gilds the lessening vapour-wreath.

With hearts as quiet as the stream,
Hopes bright as crystals in its bed,
The children blessed the early beam
Upon their father's cottage shed.

The trout has fled his fav'rite brake,
The duck her shady cove forsook,—
How came this gem from Ruby Lake
'Mong the bright sands of Diamond Brook?

'Tis a red drop of human blood,
Shed on the shore,—the wave is dy'd—
The foe is stalking through the wood,
Among the rocks the orphans hide.

Their mournful fate no story tells,
Yon mossy mound no legend bears,—
But there the cowslip hangs its bells,
And evening sprinkles it with tears.

U. S. Lit. Gaz. AGRESTIS.

To the Intelligent and Philanthropic in the U. States.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The "American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African race," solicitous for the extirpation of Slavery from the United States, beg your serious attention, while, through its Acting Committee, a few observations are made in favour of what is believed to be a certain and practicable method by which the evil may be utterly eradicated from our country, without injury or inconvenience either to the Master or Slave.

Placed in the lowest vassalage—taught to execute the orders of their superiors—and unacquainted with the rational delights of man—Slaves, as they are mostly situated, cannot rank in mental acquirements, far above some of the species of the brute creation.

In order to perpetuate their vassalage, it is not surprising that they are kept by their owners in this state of mental debasement. Nevertheless there are hours in which thought and reason have opportunity to act, and a faint idea of his condition arouses the almost extinguished feelings of the man—and symptoms of discontent appear so strongly that many slave-holders feel insecure in the hours for repose, and are compelled to keep a constant watch over their unfortunate subjects.

These facts being undisputed, we, as fellow citizens of the same great Commonwealth, have endeavoured to devise some plan as little productive of danger and inconvenience as possible, to bring about a gradual and permanent change.

The Convention, therefore, confidently recommends 'the passage of such laws, as shall fix a period (not far distant) after which, all persons of colour born in their respective states, shall be free at a certain age!' *providing however such laws, by the acquisition,* that each owner should prepare his Slaves for their contemplated new condition of hired servants, by suitable instruction.

The prospect, however distant, of certain emancipation, would impart increased energies, and the sentiments of love and gratitude would supersede those of hatred and revenge, which though concealed, yet rankle in the breasts of many, and threaten the southern section of our country with the horrors of a servile war. Perfect security would thus be obtained, without a system of terror and severity—the real interests of the master would be consulted—and he would derive from his plantation an increased produce, without resorting to the whip, or encountering the downcast looks of despair—all would be comparative peace and happiness.

We hope not to be classed with mere Theorists—the experiment has been fairly and fully made, with uniform success. The only objection which occurs to us is, the great length of time that must elapse before its final accomplishment. But this objection is counterbalanced by the consideration, that the introduction into society of a large additional body of men, will be gradual, and not until they are previously prepared by education, for the important rights and duties of free men.

The new states of America, more consistent with their professions of republicanism, have set us an animating example. Let us not fail to profit by it.

We feel an unfeigned interest in the welfare of our fellow men, and a constant solicitude for the advancement and happiness of our Republic—and therefore have addressed you, in the expectation, that you will exert your influence in accomplishing an object so important to the welfare of the Nation, and the prosperity of its Citizens.

We cannot conclude without calling your attention to a fact too well attested to bear controversy, and which is not much less fertile in the production of human misery than the African Slave trade. We allude to the domestic trade carried on in this Union. In the very capital of our republic, this traffic, as disgraceful to humanity as to the moral character of the community, is made one of the most extensive branches of business. For ourselves, we cannot distinguish any palliating difference in the degree of moral turpitude between the trade in human flesh, on the shores of the western, or the eastern Continent.

By direction of the Acting Committee of the American Convention, &c.

NATHAN COFFIN, Chairman.
ISAAC BARTON, Sec'ry.

SLAVERY.

The following article is extracted from the Christian Observer, an English publication.

"The court of king's bench has pronounced a memorable sentence, the ultimate consequences of which may be scarcely less important than the celebrated decision which gave freedom to the slave the moment that he touched the soil of England. Some slaves, the property of an English subject, resident in East Florida, where slavery is tolerated by law, escaped on board an English ship: their late owner brought an action in this country, against the commanders, sir Alexander Cochrane and sir George Cockburne, for harboring them after notice. The court held, that no such action could be maintained; the broad, intelligent principles, and emphatical language of Mr. justice Best were worthy of the cause and of the tribunal from which it proceeded.

"The legislature of this country has given judgment upon the question. They have abolished the trade in slaves: they have even bought up, at a great price, the rights of other countries to carry it on. There is no statute recognizing slavery, which recognizes slavery in the part of the British empire in which we are now called to minister justice. It is a relation which has always, in British courts, been held inconsistent with the constitution of the country. It is a matter of pride to me to recollect, that while economists and politicians were recommending to the legislature the protection of this traffic, and senators were forming statutes for its promotion, and declaring it a benefit to the country, the judges of the land, above the age in which they lived, standing upon the high ground of natural right, and disdaining to bend to the lower doctrine of expediency, declared that slavery is inconsistent with the genius of the English constitution, and that human beings could not be subject matters of property: and if, indeed, there had been an express law commanding us to recognize those rights, we might then have been called upon to consider the propriety of that which has been said by the great commentator upon the laws of this country; that, if any human law should allow or enjoin us to commit an offence against the divine law, we are bound to transgress that human law; for upon the law of nature, and the law of revelation, depend all human laws: that is to say, no human law should be suffered to contradict these. Now, if it can be shewn that slavery is against the law of nature and the law of God, it cannot be recognized in our courts.—If slavery be recognized by any law prevailing in East Florida, the operation of that law is local. It is an anti-christian law, and one which violates the rights of nature, and therefore ought not to be recognized. Sir George Cockburne, having in the first instance received these negroes into his ship, he could no more have forced them back into slavery, than he could have committed them to the deep."

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE PRIDE OF INVERHALE.

Her air, her manners, all who knew admired,
Courteous though coy, and gentle, though retired;
The joy of youth and health her eyes display'd,
And ease of heart her every look convey'd. Crabbe.

One of the loveliest valleys that ever bloomed was that of Inverhale: it was the abode of health, and contentment seemed to smile on the countenance of every inhabitant. Through the valley flowed a silver stream, on the green margin of which the lads and lasses of Inverhale would often stray at "moonlight's fairy hour," and it was pleasing to view the various groups that might then be seen dispersed along its flowery banks. Here a light hearted few would be dancing merrily to the pibroch's note; there another more seriously inclined would be seated on the velvet turf, singing, in chorus sweet, some Highland lay; while in the distance the eye not unfrequently might catch a glimpse of some stray couple, treading the green sward where it was more solitary, breathing vows or telling tales, of a character which I shall leave the imagination of the reader to determine. Such was Inverhale, and Inverhale's pride was a girl whose bloom was that of seventeen summers, whose tender care watched over the widowhood of an aged mother, and whose kind heart had won the love of all those who resided within the precincts of her native valley. Effie Graeme was as lovely as the wild rose which blossomed on the margin of the lake of Inverhale, and modest as the violet which grew in her carefully cultivated parterre; like the hue of that flower were the eyes of Effie, and spotless as the mountain snow was the maiden's heart. Effie was the pride and adoration of her parents: she was an only child, and faithfully did she discharge every duty as such. Her Father died of a fever; many a weary night had she watched by his bedside, cooling his parched lips with a beverage of her own preparing: it was her filial hand, that rendered his position on his bed comfortable when he complained of uneasiness, and to her care did he owe every delicacy that he tasted during his sufferings. But filial love can avail naught when the hand of Death has already touched his victim, and Effie received the last blessing of her Father.

It was a sight well calculated to call forth the tear of sympathy, when the funeral of old Allan Graeme moved from the cottage to the humble church yard. The old widow leaned on her young and lovely child, who subdued her own sorrows that she might not add to the affliction of her mother; her bosom heaved with the agony of suppressed grief, and she spoke not, except at intervals, when the language she uttered was that of consolation to her parent. Even in the bitterness of grief, the aged widow returned thanks to the Supreme Being, who had given her such a child to comfort her in her afflictions; she had found consolation in the kindness of her daughter; for to whom can parents look for comfort when they are visited by the sorrows incidental to existence, if not to their child; in filial love, the only true Gilead for a wound, such as that which the widow Graeme had received, is to be found; and hapless indeed must be the parent, who, looking to such a source for sympathy and consolation, is met with cold indifference. It was long before the cottage of the widow was lively once more, but time brought "healing on its wings," and Effie soon again gave cheerfulness to her parent, and gaiety to the valley. Her song was the sweetest and blithest of any maidens, and her steps in the dance the lightest and most graceful; with all these attractions, it is not to be marvelled that many a youth should have sighed for her; and although many a wealthy suitor had offered hand and heart, she rejected all, in favour of Roland Allison, who was all that a maiden need wish for, either as regarded personal beauty or mental accomplishments. They were betrothed, with the blessings of the widow Graeme; for Roland was an orphan who had no being to look up to for advice, but his virtues had acquired for him friends, and his industry a sample and honourable subsistence. The day was fixed for the wedding, and many a frolic was enjoyed in anticipation of more substantial ones, when the ceremony should be consummated. It was at one of these merry makings that Effie beheld a stranger, who was introduced as the son of a neigubour, who had for some time previous been pursuing the life of a seaman, but had then returned to settle with his father in the vale of his nativity. He was apparently about twenty five years of age; his sun burnt visage, black and piercing eye, added to the sternness which a constant frown, thick black hair and dark heavy eye brows gave to him. When Effie was introduced to him his frown relaxed, and he gazed on her for some minutes in silence. The maiden welcomed him to the valley, and was turning to take her station in the dance that was forming when the stranger detained her, with the request that she would be his partner.

"Nay," replied Effie, "it may not be, accept my thanks, but Roland Allison waits for me, I am engaged to dance with him."

"The next dance then," continued the stranger.

"I cannot, (returned the maiden) I must be excused, you are a stranger to me."

"It is well," (said the young man, releasing her) "we may yet be better acquainted."

Effie trembled for an instant, but she knew not why; innocent herself she never suspected others, and she joined her impatient lover in the dance, forgetting in a short time the singular deportment of the stranger.

The dance had concluded, and Effie, seated by Roland, united her voice with his in a duett, to which the stranger listened with marked attention.

"They love each other," he said—"well they are both young, both fair." He left the room unobserved, and returned as the song concluded: he approached Effie and presenting her with a lovely rose, said with emphasis,

"I am an admirer of flowers, and you see, maiden, I cull the fairest: is not this rose beautiful? it is in the fullness of bloom—mark ye"—taking the flower he shook it so violently that its leaves fell to the ground, and the naked stem remained, "So, (he continued) ends Beauty and all its hopes be destroyed,"—he again arose left the room, and returned not.

"He is a strange being," said Effie, "I know not why it is, but I tremble when he speaks; he is no sailor, they are generally frank and generous—there is mystery in this man."

"I knew not," replied Roland, "that Rob M'Donald had a son; often as I have laboured for him, he never mentioned it to me, and in truth I do not believe this youth is in any wise related to him."

Such was the general opinion, and in the morning it was confirmed by Rob himself, who said "the strange man had gin him muckle gear to spread the tale abroad, and bring him to a sight o' the pride o' Inverhale."

Many were the enquiries that Rob received, but he was unable to say who the stranger was, or whence he came; he left the valley on the morning succeeding his introduction to Effie Graeme, and before the next evening his existence was almost forgotten. Some days had elapsed since the departure of the stranger from the valley, when one evening a woman of singular appearance entered the cottage of the widow Graeme: the widow was busy at her spinning wheel, and Effie, pursuing her needle work, listened to Roland, who was reading to her some tale, "of other ages long ago betid." The woman was very tall, she wore a mantle of varied hues, which entirely shrouded her form, and a hood, formed of the same materials, concealed her features; seating herself to the astonishment of the inmates of the cottage, she said,

"I am an unbidden guest, aye, and an unwelcome one I know—never did welcome smile on Lina of the mount, and ever smiles have accompanied her departure."

"What is the purport of your visit here?" inquired Effie.

"To REMBLE PRIDE," was the laconic reply.

"Then linger not here," cried Roland, "for never did pride dwell in this cottage, nay not in this valley. Innocence and humble retiring virtue here reside."

"An' ye no need bide here," said the widow, "we dinna ken' o' th' holiday thing ye cal' preed—ye maun gang your gate, for it is owre and aboon bauld to ——"

"Peace!" sternly cried the sybil—"beardless boys nor vain girls cannot move me until I have fulfilled my mission—mark ye, Roland Allison, and Effie listen; to-morrow is the eve of your bridal.

But blood shall flow ere the vow be past,
And to-morrow the lover shall smile his last,
For one who was scorn'd by the maiden's pride
Has vow'd to win from the youth his bride.

"Away!" cried Effie, "mad woman, young as I am, you cannot terrify me."

Roland rushed forward, as though to seize the Sybil, but she drew from beneath her mantle a pistol, which presenting, she cried—

"Move not, youth, and provoke an earlier doom—I have spoken truth, although yonder vain girl affects a courage which she does not feel, and *you* assume valour which you do not possess—*we* meet again"

With these words, Lina, as she styled herself, left the cottage.

"Waues me," cried the widow, "an' its a sair thing when ane canna sit in ane's ain hoose, but warlocks break in to froeghten ane's wits awa'—I ken we maun keep our doors lookit, Wilbins, we maun hae mair sic veesitors."

"It is some maniac," said Effie, "let it not alarm you mother, and Roland, surely her ravings will not depress you."

"Depress me, Effie!" returned Roland—"indeed, no—even should I feel the slightest depression, it would vanish in beholding your calmness."

Like the visit of the stranger, that of the wild woman was soon forgotten, the maiden and her lover thought of nothing but their own happiness, and waited impatiently for the arrival of that day on which it was to be cemented by the strongest tie of existence.—On the evening previous to the day which was fixed for their marriage, Roland and his betrothed left the cottage to take their usual ramble. They pursued their walk with hearts buoyant with youth and innocence—it was early summer, every flower was in bloom, and every path smiled in fertility; they had reached the outskirts of the valley, and entered a youthful forest—both were happy for they anticipated the morrow: love breathed in every word, and beamed in every smile.

"Yes, Effie," said Roland, "to-morrow's sun will rise smilingly upon us: it will cheer two hearts beating with love and happiness—our hands will be united, as our souls have been from infancy—to-morrow ——"

"Thou never shalt behold"—was cried with a stern voice—a dagger gleamed in the moonlight, and Roland fell bleeding at the feet of his betrothed. Effie did not shriek—her vision failed her, and she fell senseless upon the extended body of her lover; when she recovered, she found herself on a rude couch in a mean hut, and leaning over her she beheld the same stranger, in whose presence she had trembled, at the feast given in anticipation of her bridal; on recognising him, she said—

"Stranger! I have no other claim on your protection or charity, than that which every weak and defenceless maiden, like myself, possesses to the generosity of every man—I scarcely know how I have become the inmate of this dwelling—I have beheld that which it is maddening to reflect upon—restore me to my parent, my lone and aged mother—I have grief enough to contend with without the addition of that which a separation from her will create."

"Nay," replied the stranger, "it cannot be—Effie dost thou not remember I told thee I was an admirer of flowers, and ever chose the fairest—I have made choice of thee—watched thy rambles, and obtained a companion for my solitude—I have a rose in my wilderness which shall bloom."

"No! no!" wildly shrieked the unhappy girl—"wither, wither—it shall wither in sight of the murderer."

"Be calm! foolish girl," said the stranger,

the cries are unavailing; in this lone hut there is no being to whom thou canst look for assistance save myself—I will cherish thee fondly, for I love thee, Effie of Inverhale."

"Love!" cried Effie, "love! thou art a stranger to the sacred feeling, a brutal passion has urged thee to the commission of murder—God help me—I know not how to act in this extremity—once more let me entreat, implore thee to restore an only child to a widowed mother—refuse me this, I have but one boon more to crave, and it is this—my death."

"Restore thee to thy mother, I will not"—said the savage—"murder thee, I cannot—nay, Effie, thou must remain."

The unhappy girl was silent—the savage seating himself on the couch beside her, attempted to console her, but in vain; she sprang from the seat, and in the phrenzy of the moment, seized the lamp which burned on the table, and rushing to the door which was open, applied it to the overhanging straw, with which the roof was thatched. It was the work of an instant, before her persecutor had the opportunity of preventing the act, the roof was in flames—in a few minutes the hut blazed, and the inhabitants of Inverhale, attracted by the light, hastened to the spot. Perceiving their approach, the savage seized Effie, (who was now too much exhausted to fly,) and thrusting her into the burning dwelling, cried, "Perish there, mad girl," and darting into a thicket, escaped the fury of the fast collecting rescue. Effie's shrieks were heard, and in a few minutes she was brought in safety from the hut, and in a short time restored to her anxious, and almost distracted mother. Released from the murderer of her lover, Effie had now time to reflect, and relate the dreadful story of Roland's assassination—It soon spread over the valley, and many went in search of the assassin; but their search was fruitless—they likewise searched for the corpse of Roland, but it had been removed, and there was no trace by which they could discover the spot where it might have been interred.

The bloom of Effie withered fast, and she who once had been the liveliest lass in Inverhale was now the most pensive—the occurrences of that fatal night were ever fresh in her memory—she never left the cottage of her mother, who now endeavoured to console the child from whom she had so often received consolation.

Some time had elapsed since the occurrence before noticed, and no intelligence had been received of the assassin, when the same female who had predicted the murder of Roland, entered the apartment of the widow Graeme in the same unceremonious manner she did on that occasion.

"Ye hae nae cause now," said the widow, "to come—ye canna bring joy, an' ye ken well enow, there is muckle dool already in hearts that since beat joyfu'."

"I come," said the woman, "to speak with Effie," and she approached the melancholy girl, who shrunk from her extended hand.

"What!" cried Lina, "you fear me *now*? Is thy courage so soon destroyed, Effie?—it has fled with thy pride, I wot."

"I know not what you mean," said Effie—"there is mystery—nay, nay—no mystery now," she cried, "it vanishes in that horrid smile"—and with mad strength she sprang on the pretended female, crying, "Mother, speed thee, speed thee, it is Roland's murderer—haste for assistance, mother."

"Aye," cried the stranger, for it was indeed he—"thou hast spoken truly—it is the being whom thou scorned—revenge needs further satisfaction:" he broke from the maiden's grasp, and dragging her with violence to the earth raised his poignard—the action was perceived by the old woman, who was prevented by surprise and terror from obeying Effie, when she cried out to her to hasten for assistance, she shrieked, and caught his arm; but he threw her from him, as he would an infant—again was his weapon raised, but ere he had time to strike, the door was flung open, and a pistol fired with effective aim—he fell lifeless at the feet of his intended victim.

That pistol was fired by ROLAND ALLISON! Though the wound which the youth had received was deep, it did not prove dangerous. When he fell, the savage rushed from the place of his concealment, and seizing the senseless Effie, bore her, as we have already seen, to his hut. Roland, on recovering from the swoon which the anguish of the wound had occasioned, succeeded in reaching a cottage which was situated near the forest, where he remained until sufficiently recovered to return to Inverhale, and ascertain the fate of his well loved Effie.

On leaving the cottage he provided himself with the pistol, by which he was enabled to save the life of the fair girl, to whom he was so ardently attached—he arrived at the cottage at the time already noticed; he heard the shrieks of the widow, and through the opened lattice, he beheld the situation of Effie, and as we have seen, saved a life to him, to all who knew her, so valuable. Joy and surprise overcame Effie, while the old woman, scarce knowing whether it was really Roland, or a friendly bogle in his shape, uttered a thousand exclamations, but all so mingled with joy and terror, that understanding them was impossible.

Roland, however, succeeded in convincing her that it was his "substantial self," and having restored Effie, in a short time related the story of his recovery.

It never was ascertained who the author of their misery really was, but he was generally supposed to have been a rover, who, having escaped justice, fixed his residence in the forest—certain they were he deserved the fate he met with, and all rejoiced in Roland's restoration.

Soon again did health bloom on the cheeks of Effie Graeme—once more she smiled as she had been wont to smile, before her young heart felt the pangs of sorrow and disappointment. She was wedded to Roland Allison, with the blessings of her mother, and amid the congratulations of the inhabitants of her native valley.

Long did the widow live to witness the felicity of her children, and nurse, as she had done their mother, the offspring of her child: the cottage of Allison was the abode of contentment, and the only daughter of Effie, became, as she in her youth had been, the pride of Inverhale. ALCANZOR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow Citizens—The vacation having terminated, the Controllers are anxious that the children under their care in the respective sections, should re-assemble, and punctually attend the public schools.

It would be superfluous now to advance arguments to convince you of the importance of training our youth to virtuous and moral habits, and otherwise qualifying them, by practical learning, for the duties and business of life.

The system of free public instruction has hitherto produced a great amount of good for the once neglected offspring of the indigent, and it is capable of yielding much more abundant benefits, if the liberal means afforded for the education of this class were duly appreciated and embraced.

Whilst the Controllers believe they have withheld no effort to bring every child under instruction, they are compelled to acknowledge that too many of this description of persons are growing up destitute of the advantages which the beneficent provisions of the law designed to confer upon them.

It is easier to point out the principal causes of this delinquency, than to devise remedies for their removal: since they are sometimes to be found in the depraved character and condition of the parents of these children, and not unfrequently in an inordinate desire for pecuniary gain, on the part of some of their employers, who ardently seeking their own ends, seldom regard the means, or heed the pernicious consequences that attend the fulfilment of their purposes.

On this subject the Controllers have heretofore embraced several occasions for the expression of their opinions and views, and they again earnestly invite your serious attention to its consideration. It is set, they think, assuming too much to say, that the Commonwealth should exercise a paternal authority to rescue any portion of its youth from the depraved example and debasing association of those, who ought, in the order of Divine Providence, to protect them from evil and wrong; and that the state is also bound to provide that no part of the rising generation shall be congregated at employments in their tender age, to the hazard of their morals and health. Such, without education, with enfeebled bodies and corrupted minds, must, in after life, suffer all the consequences of ignorance, disease and vice, and thus become a burden and a torment to society. If tradesmen, mechanics, &c. are by law required to guard the morals, preserve the health, and furnish school instruction to the youth employed by them, why shall those engaged in other branches of business, be permitted to use the mental and physical energies of children of both sexes, under the most exposing circumstances, without extending the like care? This is a matter of general concern, in which every member of the community is deeply interested, and it assuredly demands legislative notice.

The Controllers trust you will aid them by recommending parents who cannot pay for the education of their children, to avail themselves of the benefits furnished in the public schools, which are taught by male and female instructors, well qualified for the task, are under the especial care of the sectional boards of directors, and at all times accessible to public observation.

For the admission of pupils, Committees attend at—

The Model School House, Chester-street.
Lombard-street do. do. Lombard, above Sixth-street.
Northern Liberties do. do. Third, above Brown-street.
Kensington do. do. Marlborough-street.
Southwark do. do. Catharine, near Third-street.
Moyamensing do. do. near corner of Catharine and Sixth-streets.
Spring Garden do. do. corner of Eighth and Buttonwood-street.
South-western do. do. Schuylkill Fourth, near Spruce-street.
North-western do. do. corner of Schuylkill Seventh and Race-street.
Mary-street do. do. (coloured,) Mary, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.
Cedar-street do. do. (do.) Cedar, between Third and Fourth-streets.

Provision is made in these establishments for the accommodation of all the children who are of the ages intended to be taught, (boys between 6 and 14, and girls between 5 and 13 years,) within the City of Philadelphia and the adjoining districts; and it would be a truly consoling and happy circumstance, if, by accepting the means so wisely and generously offered by the legislature, not one child in this populous part of Pennsylvania, should be found destitute of useful learning.

On behalf of the Controllers.

ROBERTS VAUX, President.

Attested—T. M. PETTIT, Secretary.

*This School will be opened about a month from this date.

Philadelphia, 9th. mo. (Sept.) 6th, 1826.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the Saturday Evening Post of last week, it was stated, that the County Tax for the present year was assessed at 125,000 Dollars, of which, one fourth was stated, to be for the support of the Public Schools, about 30,000 Dollars. This statement, without explanation, may give some unfavourable views to the highly praise-worthy object, of affording free instruction to the poor. The law provides, that the County Commissioners assess such sum as the Board of Control may require to meet the expense of Public Instruction; but, from various causes, in previous years, a deficiency in collections, has made the amounts placed to the credit of the Controllers, less than the actual expenditure, and a debt has consequently accrued; but, it is presumed, that the sum this year assessed, will discharge the debt, and pay current expenses. In justice to the Directors, it is believed, that no part of the expenditure of public money, is conducted with more strict economy, than this particular branch; and the amount expended is very small, in comparison with the extensive benefit to the rising generation, and the incalculable good done to our race.

The annual report of the Controllers, dated 22d February, 1826, states that during the year, 3507 Children had been educated in the Lancasterian Schools, viz:

1406 in the city of Philadelphia,		$1143 55
944 in the Northern Liberties and Kensington,		823 35
1018 in Southwark and Moyamensing,		3311 65
139 in Penn Township,		761 85
3,507		$11455 40
and 640 in the Country Sections, viz:		
Northern Liberties and Kensington,	$635 49	
Penn Township,	889 67	
Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry and Moreland,	1112 18	
Germantown, Roxborough, and Bristol,	1559 25	
Blockley and Kingsessing,	1120 74	
Passyunk,	325 57	
		6053 90
Finishing new School House in the Northern Liberties,		4335 65
General expenses,		647 76
Amount of orders drawn by Controllers,		$22,442 71

These facts are strong evidences in favour of the economy of the Lancasterian System, as it appears that in the *Country Sections*, 640 children cost 6053 Dollars, an expense for each child of 9 dollars 45 cents per annum. Whilst in the Lancasterian Schools there were 3507 educated at an expense of 11,455 dollars, and if the interest of the Real Estate be added thereto, the charge for each scholar is less than four dollars per annum.

It also appears, that during last year, the sum expended in the city was less than 4500 dollars; and in the county about 18,000 dollars. P.

From the New Brunswick Times of September 6.

UNION LINE, AND NO MONOPOLY—RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

In reading the above notice, people are led to suppose that the Line belongs to Gentlemen, or at least to such men as will not wreak their spleen upon strangers, because they happen to be in an ill humour—The following statement will show the imposition that strangers are liable to when they fall in the way of Mr. Robert Bailey, of Kinston, and this small matter is only one in a thousand of impositions that are practised upon the public. The owner of this line are, sometimes have been taken for a Gentleman—but if the public and the owners of the Line are satisfied to call it, Bailey's conduct towards me, either gentlemanly or generous they are welcome to their choice—the facts are these. I bespoke a passage and paid my money in the Union Line, for Philadelphia, on Tuesday, A. M. August 29th, 1826, and by request, took in charge Mrs. Farmer's little daughter: and when the Steam Boat arrived from New-York I succeeded in getting the little girl into Stage No. 1, and saw that her baggage was put on, but was told by Capt. Jenkins, that I must take a seat in some other Stage, and he would provide me one directly, and was told at length that I must take a seat in No 8, and must ride with the driver as the Stages were all full, and as there was but one trunk on forward, I would have a tolerable good seat, &c. but after I had mounted the box, to ensure Capt. Jenkins and orders another large trunk on forward, although the driver remonstrated, saying he was then very heavy loaded, and he would break down—Break down then, said the captain, and the trunk was lifted on by two men, as it was heavy; very much to my annoyance, it deprived me of putting but one foot down at a time, which I bore with patience, thinking I would have it better when I got to Kingston, where we changed stages; but behold Mr. Bailey was in an ill humour, and ordered three trunks on forward instead of two, so that my life and limbs would have been in danger to have attempted to ride upon such a pile of baggage. I remonstrated against this and requested that I should be put in another Stage, or that he would move the baggage so as to give me a more comfortable seat as I had rode very uneasy so far. Mr. Bailey's reply was very harsh and authoritive. Sir, said he, take your seat or lose your passage, there is no more baggage than you came with; now take your seat or be left, for I will give you no other: so he started off Stage No. 8, and off we went.

Then I requested him to let me have a horse or some other conveyance, so that I might overtake the liner, which he refused: and then I applied to Mr. P. Whittington, who also refused, and Mr. Bailey said it was my own fault and that now I might wait for the afternoon line. My entreaties being in vain, the little girl went on with no protector.

Sufficient has been said—I stopped and took the afternoon line and arrived in Philadelphia in 21 day, and found that Capt. Jenkins of the Union Steam Boat, had sent the little girl where she belonged, but her baggage was lost, &c. On my relating the story to those who professed to be acquainted with the management of the line, they say Mr. Bailey is the best and cleverest man in the line; I only say, if that is the fact, may God grant all the good people who are obliged to travel a safe deliverance from all of them, particularly Mr. Bailey; all that honest I do will take care for themselves.

LEVI DEARBORN.

New Brunswick, Sept. 6th, 1826—tf

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.

"Ah! had our friends that led the fray,
Survived the ruins of that day,
We should not dump our joy with pain,
Nor sympathizing now complain.

But *Fame* is theirs—and future days
On pillar'd brass shall tell their praise,
Shall tell when cold neglect is dead,
These for their country fought and bled."

JOHN MARKLAND,
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Extract from Marshall's *Life of Washington*.

"About sunrise the next morning the advance of the column* led by Sullivan, which was drawn from Conway's brigade,† encountered and drove in a picket, placed at Mount Airy, or Mr. Allen's house. The main body followed close upon them, and engaging the Light Infantry and the 40th Regiment, posted at the head of the village, soon forced them to give way, leaving all their baggage behind them.

Though closely pursued Lt. Colonel Musgrave found means to throw himself with six companies of the 40th Regiment into a large stone house belonging to Mr. Chew, directly in the way of the Americans, from which they were very severely galled by a heavy and constant fire of musketry kept up from the doors and windows—Some ineffectual attempts were made to storm this house,‡ in which great loss was sustained; after which the brigade engaged with Colonel Musgrave, drew off some distance, and brought up a field piece, which played on it without making any impression."

* The Commander in Chief accompanied this column.

† Capt. John Markland, (now a Candidate for the office of County Commissioner,) was an officer in Conway's brigade.

‡ It was at this period, during the tremendous fire from Chew's house, that Capt. Markland had his right arm dreadfully shattered by a ball which struck him near the shoulder.

The Soldier of the Revolution.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

Young men of the city and county of Philadelphia! Ye who look in the sunshine of republican institutions; ye who have received liberty, unbounded, untrammelled liberty as your birth-right and your heritage, to whom are you indebted for the blessing? what is it that exalts your name? that name, an American citizen—over all the world, ye vaunt and boast your privileges in all the pride of conscious greatness, and exultingly inquire, "what people on earth's surface can compare with us;" here will is law; ourselves alone can claim the title, majesty. Your fathers gave you this; indeed it was a high bequest. Your fathers, did I say; the fathers of your country, and perhaps your own by consanguinity. Perchance you may have heard them, while you yet were young, recount the story of their wrongs and of their sufferings and tell how galling was the chain that bound them; you have heard them say besides, perhaps, that when they gathered round their country's standard, that hopeless, rebel standard, which they themselves raised, they gazed in sad but solemn silence at each other; viewed the dark and dismal prospect that was spread before them; on each hand lay unconditional submission, on the other death or victory; that between these two they had to choose, and having chosen, they raised an altar, and on it laid their pledge; that pledge was "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors." It was for us this pledge was given; we who now "sit under our vine and fig tree, with none to molest and none to make us afraid." Their own ills, and their own oppression, could be endured; but to leave unborn millions in vassalage and chains; to see the fetters of irretrievable despotism riveted upon their children was insupportable. They took their stand upon their country's threshhold, pledged to triumph or perish beneath its ruins. And how was it redeemed. Ah! many a noble patriot's life blood went to buy it back; many a pang, many a lingering tedious year of suffering, without a murmur, was endured; and many a splendid fortune in that cause was squandered.—But they triumphed, and bequeathed to us their rich spoil of conquest. Time's restless stream has swept along, and one by one has carried them away; all have nearly disappeared; gray twilight gathers round the heads of those that now remain; those eyes that beamed defiance on their foes, are dim with age; their fire is gone; once, perhaps, you have seen them flash, but 'twas as the lightning, evanescent; you might have seen them when their dearly beloved commander and fellow soldier, the good, the great, the immortal LAFAYETTE appeared among them; did you mark how they gathered round him and grappled him to their bosoms? the thought of other days came over him like a dream; they grasped him by the hand, their hearts were full; long and convulsed they held him; forty years and more, perhaps, had passed, since last they met; they felt they had parted now forever; and when their eyes, long dryed with stubborn fortitude, now moistened by affection's tear, met his, with all the eloquence of expressive silence, they held converse of "Lang Syne." Ah! fellow heirs of their matchless laborers, it was the remembrance of other scenes and other times, that bound them thus together; there is no such potency of strength in modern ties; yet are we so degenerate, so unworthy of our noble sires, as to treat with cold neglect these tried companions of those fearful times? shall we leave their sun of life go down overspread with clouds and shadows? shall we leave it to our children to twit us with ingratitude? The scene has nearly closed upon them all. Their lamps of life burn feebly now—a few short seasons, and they are all extinct; but their deeds will live, and brighten with the lapse of ages. How would the presence of a defender of the pass of Thermopylæ fire the soul of the modern Grecian soldier? How will the generations yet unborn, hail and extol their patriot fathers, for their devoted valour? Shall it be recorded then, of us, that yet while living we forget them? Let these words, "*a Soldier of the Revolution*" be a passport with us to the highest honors and greatest emoluments within our gift; let us go to the polls on the second Tuesday in October, and by recording our votes in favour of JACOB STROMBECK, give the lie to the assertion, that republics are ungrateful. JUVENUS.

JACOB STROMBECK, a soldier of the Revolution, has been nominated by the Democratic Republican Conferees, for the office of SHERIFF of the City and County of Philadelphia.

U. S. SENATORS.

The term of service of the following United States' Senators, will expire on the 4th of March next:—From Maine, John Holmes; Vermont, Horatio Seymour; New-York, Martin Van Buren; Pennsylvania, William Findlay; Maryland, Samuel Smith; Virginia, John Randolph; Ohio, Benjamin Ruggles; Indiana, James Noble; Rhode Island, Asher Robbins; Tennessee, John H. Eaton; Mississippi, Powhatan Ellis; Missouri, T. H. Benton. The state of New Jersey will have to choose a Senator, at the next meeting of her Legislature, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Joseph M'Ilvaine.

DETACHED SUMMARY.

The United States Literary Gazette says we have already one academy on the West Point plan in Pennsylvania, and that another at Easton is soon going into operation.

The extensive cotton mills in the vicinity of Baltimore are stated to be actively employed.

The foundation stone of a Masonic Hall was laid in Washington on Tuesday last with great ceremony.

Hugh Gallager was tried at Macon, Geo. on the 1st inst. for the murder of Major Morgan. The jury, after three hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to be hung on the 15th inst.

A patent Cast Steel Bell, weighing 60 lbs. has been erected on the Utica, N. Y. Court House, and can be heard from three to four miles. Another, of 160 pounds, it is said, will shortly be exhibited.

A letter from St. Croix of August 5, to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, concludes by saying, "We regret to hear of the loss of your *new* President, as well as the death of the good old JEFFERSON."

The celebrated and distinguished Spanish General Mina is said to be now at Hastings, and residing at Beach cottage, England.

A person by the name of John Brewer, has been sentenced to death for perjury in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. He was to be executed on the 25th of this month.

The new Hotel at Baltimore seems, from the description in the papers, to be a superb edifice. The front (on two streets) is exactly 300 feet. It is to be kept by Barnum, whose fitness for the office is so universally recognized.

Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE $2 PER ANNUM.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, COMMUNICATIONS, AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING, Received at No. 119 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second, North side.

A neat volume of Lyric poems, by WILLIAM B. TAPPAN, has just made its appearance. We advise our young friends whose feelings lead them to patronise native talent, to go and purchase a copy—they could not do a more proper act. It is to be had at Ash and Mason's book store, 139 Chesnut street. We shall probably notice this work more particularly.

The theatrical contributions of "JAQUES," to the "United States' Gazette," being an account of the performances at the New Theatre, Philadelphia, during the season of 1825—6. This is the title of a neat little book which has appeared this week, under the auspices of Messrs. Ash and Mason. The play going public are familiar with the merits of these productions—they need no other recommendation:—they display a character for quickness of intellect and closeness of point, rarely to be found in writings of this cast. In their present form, they offer many inducements to the purchaser—and will doubtless meet a ready sale, particularly during the next theatrical campaign.

The October No. of the CASKET, or Flowers of Literature, &c. which will be delivered next week, will contain a portrait of Miss JANE PORTER, the novelist, with a short notice of her literary career. A splendid view of FAIR MOUNT WATER WORKS, and the adjoining scenery, intended for this work, is now in the hands of the engraver. A collection of BOTANICAL CUTS, will also be obtained, for the purpose of publishing every week in the paper a regular *summary of PLANTS* with embellishments, for the particular edification and amusement of the Ladies. The Casket is published at the moderate price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Subscriptions received at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. The next volume will contain nearly five hundred pages, treating on almost every subject connected with the English language.

LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

We learn, says the London Literary Gazette, with satisfaction, that four volumes of Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon are already nearly printed: what will not industry and talent united accomplish? The work is to consist of six volumes; the first two are, we understand, preliminary; the last four devoted to the Life; and the public will rejoice to hear, that the continued good health and steady habits of application of the author give full and agreeable promise of the completion of this labour in good time.

The Atlantic Souvenir for 1827, will be published by Carey and Lea in October next. It will contain a great many excellent original American compositions. The following is a list of Embellishments:

1. Presentation plate. 2. Imagination, engraved by Ellis, from a design by G. Stuart Newton. 3. New-York, engraved by Maverick, from a drawing by Wall. 4. The Infant Napoleon, from the Statue in the Philadelphia Academy, engraved by Longacre. 5. Legend of the Grisons, engraved by W. Humphreys, from a sketch by C. C. Leslie, R. A. 6. The Lady and the Merlin, engraved by Longacre, from a design by G. Stuart Newton. 7. Trenton Falls, engraved by Ellis, from a drawing by Doughty. 8. Hampton Court, engraved by Childs. 9. Passaic Falls, engraved by Ellis, from a drawing by Doughty. 10. Lake of Albano, engraved by Kearney.

LITERARY PROPERTY IN FRANCE.

After eighteen sittings, of four or five hours each, the Literary Commission in Paris has drawn up the *project* of a law for the security of Literary property in France. The copy right is to be fixed for a term of years, sufficient to constitute a patrimony for his family after the author's death. The families of artists and composers will enjoy the same advantage. It was originally proposed to make the right perpetual, but this was objected to as contrary to the fundamental principles of French legislation. The present scheme is generally approved, and the opinions of the eminent scholars and artists of France are in its favour.

A writer in a Western paper has discovered in the venerated name of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the anagram "*Host of man to free.*" He congratulates himself on the application of this anagram to Mr. J's great work: for, he says, the Declaration of Independence sets out with the great truth contained in the above sentence, viz. "All men are created equal." It is rather a singular coincidence, as the writer says. It must have cost him some time, we think, to work out the riddle.

On Wednesday, a person called at the Lottery and Exchange Office of Major Evans, and offered a Salem Bank note, purporting to be a ten dollar note, but on examination it proved to be a one dollar note altered by some chemical process to ten dollars. Although badly done, it was calculated to deceive many. The person who offered it was a young man about twenty-five years of age, wore a brown surtout or frock coat, and said he was a storekeeper in Lancaster county, and had taken said note for goods.

Captain Ferguson of the brig James Coulter from Laguira, arrived at this port, states that on the morning of the 3d instant, a fire broke out at Laguayra and burnt two houses and destroyed some property. It was the first fire that ever occurred at that place. Captain Chambers of the British frigate Druid landed his engine, and a detachment of men, who succeeded in extinguishing it before much damage was done. Every thing was tranquil at Caracas and Laguayra.

An election of seven representatives to serve in Congress, lately took place at Buenos Ayres, agreeable to the public notice given to that effect. At the close of the poll, the government had a majority of near 3000 votes. The soldiers, headed by their officers, marched in companies, to give their suffrages to the favourites of the ministry: we do not think this compatible with republican institutions.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday evening, says, that while thousands of English operatives remain without employment, the cotton trade has so far revived in Philadelphia, that the power loom weavers cannot be procured in sufficient numbers.—One gentleman informs us that he could give constant employment to forty more than he has at present engaged, but he knows not where to find them. Of hand loom weavers there is, we believe, no scarcity.

The extensive introduction of Wall painting in the place of washes and water colors, has produced much utility, beauty, and economy. St. John's Church, in Race st. (Dr. Meyer's) has lately been fitted up very elegantly. Its spacious ceiling has been painted in the most approved mode, and is said to present the most beautiful specimen of this sort of decoration any where to be seen in our churches.

Governor Cass and Col. M'Kenny, have returned to Detroit, after having effected their object in a treaty with the Indians at the Fond du Lac.—There were 1000 Indians present, who conducted in an orderly manner. A session has been made to the United States to search and take away any metals which may be found in that country. Pure copper has been found in many places.

The sloop of war Lexington, now lying at New York, has been ordered to proceed to Trinidad, to bring home the remains of Commodore Perry. Capt. D. Turner, of the Navy, (who was with the Commodore at the time of his decease) will go out in the Lexington, as Agent for the government, to attend to the disinterment.

By the Constitution (says the New York Enquirer,) free blacks holding property to the amount of $250 are permitted to vote. Out of 175,000 inhabitants in New York, there are but sixteen colored persons entitled to a vote. This fact is not creditable to their inclination to acquire real estate.

At Norfolk, Con. a young man was bitten by a rattlesnake, to which he foolishly exposed himself. A letter thence, says, "Though the wound was little more than the prick of a needle, the venom was inserted, and the man was soon in a perfect agony, from head to foot; the whole arm is swollen prodigously, and the question of life and death, in spite of medical aid, is still doubtfully pending."

The British government begin to attach a value to their Canadian possessions. They are erecting new fortifications at Quebec, Montreal, Greville, Kingston, &c. upon a scale of great strength. Canada costs the nation much more than is received in the shape of taxes; but the supplies for the navy in men and materials, with the market it furnishes for manufactures, its commerce and navigation, abundantly make up the loss.

The Richmond Jockey Club Races will take place on the third Wednesday in October (the 18th,) and continue four days. On the first day, the proprietors purse $300, two mile heats; on the second, the Jockey Club purse for 1000 dollars, four mile heats; on the third the post stake of 500 dollars, a single four mile heats; and on the last day a handycap, and match race for 400 dollars will be run for. Among the horses in training are Arab, Ariel, Gohanna, Shakespeare, and others.

Letters from Port au Prince state that all the American establishments in St. Domingo, are about breaking up, finding it impossible to compete with the trade now carried on under the Haytien flag, which possesses great advantages in respect to duties over other nations.

The Natchitoches paper of August 14th, mentions, on the authority of a gentleman from Texas, that Captain Clark and his family, consisting of his sister with two children, his nephew a Spanish Boy, and three friendly Indians, who had escamped three leagues on this side of the Brazos, on their return to Tayeac, were attacked by a party of Wayes, and Tawanka Indians, and murdered. Judge Tate, who was in company with them, made his escape after receiving four or five wounds.

The same paper states that a party of hunters had been attacked near the Pawnee Village on Red River, by a party of Osage Indians, who took two of the party, stripped them of their clothing, whipped them most unmercifully, and ordered them back.

One of the last New-Orleans papers mentions that a merchant of that city lately purchased a lot of Kentucky tobacco, in several hogsheads of which pieces of heavy oak timber, from 3 to 6 inches in thickness, were substituted for the common heading stave. By this deception the last purchaser gained a loss of from 50 to 70 lbs. per hhd. more than the usual tare.

The president of the United States will soon return to Washington from the late residence of his father, at Quincy. The secretary of state has returned, with much improved health. The secretary of the treasury remains at his post. The secretary of war is on a short visit to his native state. The secretary of the navy lately left Washington to view the improvements made at Erie harbor.

The Astro de la America, a daily paper published at Veracruz, pays an elegant and appropriate compliment to the memory of Washington, and through it to the United States. It has adopted for a Vignette, a radiated star, the centre of which is formed by the name of WASHINGTON printed in a circle, and each of the eight angles of the radii contains a letter, which, collectively, spell the word Libertad.

Mr. Henry Gattey, optician, at 307 Water street, New-York, aged upwards of 80 years, attempted to put a period to his existence, last week. He placed a pistol to his forehead, and fired a ball through his head; it came through at the side, shattering his skull in a shocking manner. It is said he cannot survive the wound.

There are about 850 different newspapers published in the United States, which circulate annually upwards of 30,000,000 copies of papers; in Great Britain there are 284 papers, which circulate annually among 20 millions of people, about 28,000,000 copies of papers.

The blessings of vaccination, as a preventive against the small Pox, are well known, but need to be repeated.—Several of the crew of the Thomas Wilson, now at quarantine at Boston, had the disorder during the homeward passage. Those who had been vaccinated were wholly exempted from that loathsome disease.

A philanthropist in Vera Cruz has set on foot a subscription to purchase the time of the slaves in that province. He has contributed two hundred dollars for that purpose and the editors of the Star, in addition to a zealous exhortation, gave twenty five dollars.

A distressing occurrence took place in the vicinity of the Navy Yard on Sunday last. Two lads went out for the purpose of trying a gun. The lad who carried it, in placing it under his arm, struck the lock, the gun went off, and its whole contents entered the left eye of his companion.—The lad who was shot, was a highly promising youth of about twelve years of age; he is still alive but very faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Some unjust insinuations have been, at times, thrown out in several prints in the U. States, to the prejudice of the patriot Holtzman; an intelligent gentleman, who has resided at Lima, and has lately returned to the U. States, gives a direct refutation to such false and ill-natured reports. All acknowledge that the Liberator possesses talents of the highest order. The People in general, repose the greatest confidence in his disinterestedness and integrity. There are, however, a few who affect to be jealous of his power and purpose; but these few are men, who have either been or suspected to be, in the Spanish interest. Bolivar is called the "Washington of South America" There as well as here. He is a widower, has no children, and very few relations in any degree. There is no question whether a Republican Government is preferred to any other. The general sentiment is decidedly Republican. The majority of the People are not yet well instructed in the exercise of the rights and duties of self government, but there is a large class of well educated and discreet men who are well acquainted with the principles, and many of them with the practice of free systems.

On the 16th June, Mr. William Cate, residing in the city of Boston, lost his pointer dog, Dash; on Monday, the 10th July, it was found under the floor of one of the Court Houses, having remained there for 18 days without food or water! Its state was most deplorable. It had lost at least two-thirds of its weight, and was nearly blind; its nose was dry and hard as if broken, and its body bore evident marks of having been repeatedly licked, for the purpose, probably, of sustaining life. At first he refused food, but drank water with great avidity, and afterwards threw it up. Warm milk and raw meat were then administered in small quantities; and the animal has now nearly recovered its former cheerfulness and activity, though not its former strength.

The last No. of the American Farmer says: "There are more than one hundred deer on the Harewood estate, from which the best buck is always selected as an annual offering to the venerable Carroll, of Carrollton, on his birth-day. The last of these occurred on Wednesday last, the 20th instant, when, in fine health and spirits, he received the heart-felt gratulations of his family and friends, at his manor on Elkridge. It was highly gratifying to see the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence passing into his ninetieth year, still exhibiting to perfect a model of elegant manners, such a happy example of cheerfulness and intellectual refinement, erect and sprightly as any of the party, left, as it would seem by Providence, to inculcate by their *maids* feats the inestimable value of temperance, cleanliness, regularity in diet, and bodily and religious exercises, and a wise government of all the grosser passions. He plunges into his limestone spring bath every morning before sunrise, and still rides on horseback with pleasure in good weather. A large portion of the day is devoted to reading. Having received at St. Omers, the best classical education, he has always retained his partiality for Latin and French literature."

A person advertises in New York a machine, which being attached to a steam boat, will open a passage for her during the whole winter, through any ice that makes in our rivers—and permit the boat to move at the rate of six miles an hour, and much faster if the passage be frequently used—it is calculated that the machinery to one boat, which, however, may be detached at pleasure, and will last many years, will cost about $6,000.

The President of the United States has promptly sent instructions to the Secretary of the Navy, to adopt measures, in concert with the British authorities of Nova Scotia, that the perpetrators of the murder and piracy, on board the schooner Ferry, may be speedily brought to justice. There can be no doubt of the zealous co-operation of the above authorities, and that the culprits will speedily be sent to the United States for trial, and that if found guilty they will undergo the penalty of the law.

The Norfolk Herald of Friday informs us that since the commencement of the present month, the condition of that town has experienced a gloomy change. A malignant fever—reported in some papers to be yellow fever—but which the Herald states is yet to be accurately defined, has made its appearance; the *bill* of mortality for August exhibited only eight deaths; but from the 1st inst. it is supposed that the deaths have amounted to about four in every three days, one half of which number must be attributed to the prevailing disease. The fever is at present confined to one section of the town—south of Main-street, from its intersection with Commerce street to Town Point. Nearly every family on Main street, from the Virginia Bank to the western extremity, had removed within the last two or three days. "It is much to be lamented, (continues the Herald,) that those in the heart of the district could not be induced or compelled to follow their example. They may escape, it is true, but we consider their safety no greater than that of the soldier in the heat of battle."

SPANISH FLEET.

Captain Raines, of the schr. Leo, arrived at Baltimore, left the Havana 12th inst. at which time the Spanish fleet, under Com. Laborde, the greater part of which were dismasted in the late gales, had not arrived.

One of the fleet, the schr. Dichoso, put into Charleston on the 13th in distress, having been compelled to throw overboard six guns, carried away both masts, all sails, &c.

On the 8th, lat. 22, long. 71, the D. spoke Spanish frigate Lealta, with loss of mizen mast, fore and main topmasts, and bowsprit.—The L. was one of the fleet which sailed under command of Admiral Laborde. Since the gale the D. has passed several vessels bottom up, also a quantity of spars, &c.

Captain Stevenson, of the schooner Peggy, at the port of Baltimore, on Sunday, from Tampico, informs that on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, of the present month, he was in company, off the Dry Tortugas, with the British frigate Hussar, from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, bound to England. The frigate had on board Mr. Ward, the English Minister, and also a Mexican Minister to the Court of St. James. During the period the vessels were surrounded by water spouts, one of which came so near the frigate as to oblige her to fire an entire broadside in order to destroy it. Both vessels were considered in the most eminent danger.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

By the packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, we have received (says Snowden's Advocate) our files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 1st, and the latter to 2d of September.

A number of weavers from the town of Blackburn have embarked for America. Others were preparing to follow.

Prospects were brightening in England.

The Duke del Infantado has given assurances that the harmony existing between Spain and Portugal would not be disturbed by the changes in the political system of the latter. Portuguese deserters in crowds had requested passports to return to Portugal before the expiration of the amnesty.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 31st August, contains a full account of the meeting of the New Catholic Association in Dublin.

Mr. Galhtin transacted business for the first time with Mr. Canning, at the Foreign Office on the 17th ult.

The new tunnel has proceeded about sixty feet from the shaft under the bed of the river; a mud blue clay being as yet the only soil the workmen have met with.

An account of Lord Byron's voyage to the Sandwich Islands, is preparing for the press. Among the curiosities and relics brought home was the dagger with which Capt. Cook was assassinated.

A number of vessels were fitting out at

Ignatius, and to be distributed by Lord Cochrane.

Kozlof, a Russian poet, who, like, Homer, Milton & Delille, is blind, has lately published a poem called Tcheruetz, the Monk. He is said to rank high among the Disciples of the Romantic School in Russia.

Wakefield, who abducted Miss Turner, has publickly acknowledged that the singular narrative, which a few weeks since appeared in the public papers, was written by himself. His trial commenced on the 21st of August.

The duke of Wellington was expected at Berlin shortly after the 11th. The duke of Nassau arrived at Frankfort on the 10th. Prince Metternich was expected on the 11th, and they were to proceed to Johannisburg together.

Lord Glengall and Lord William Lennox fought a duel near Cowes castle, Hampshire; neither was hurt by the first fire. The seconds interfered. The parties left the ground without explanation.

Contributions for the Greeks are pouring in from Germany. A second remittance of $40,000 has been sent to Mr. Eynard.

In Constantinople an order has been issued to forbid all servants and slaves from appearing in the streets after sunset. The new soldiers (who replace the Janissaries at the palaces of the ambassadors) have been detected in a conspiracy against the government. They intended to burn the city. They were arrested and executed.

The St. Domingo people have sent over $1,000,000 to the French Government, and the tribute has arrived at Havre.

At Leeds a man hung himself because he was annoyed by the bugs.

Some expectations are formed in London that the ports will be opened for the importation of foreign grain. The crops in England are not very abundant.

The largest steam-packet built in England is called the United Kingdom, of 1053 tons, of two engines of 100 horse power each.

Mr. Wm. Stuart Rose, the poet and translator of that name, has written in England, a pamphlet "on the conduct of the Catholic priesthood during the late Irish elections." It is addressed to Mr. Hallam, author of the "History of the Middle Ages."

The butchers at Avignon, in the South of France, have a curious process of skinning an ox; air is thrown in under the skin by a pair of bellows, which air is then forced forward by beating the inflated hide with clubs.

Mr. Davis, of Slough, has published the result of an experiment for ripening walnut, by covering the wall with black paint, which has completely succeeded, besides adding to the weight of grapes nearly two thirds.

A foreign journal announces, that there is at present residing in Naples a young man, 28 years of age, a native of Brieshel, in Bavaria, whose hair has attained, in all directions, the extraordinary length of four feet, and is of the consistency of hogs' bristles.

Parliament had been prorogued from the 24th of August to the 2d of November.

The state of Dublin is thus described in the Evening Post of that city: Fever is making the most fearful progress through the city; the dysentery has set in, and hunger is stalking about the streets, assuming, in several instances, the tone of menace and desperation. There should be again a general meeting called for a petition to the King, praying his majesty to convene parliament forthwith, for the purpose of considering and devising the best means of averting the most dreadful scourge that ever visited a nation.

It has been very warm during the present summer in Copenhagen, and many in consequence died of fever.

Strangers were arriving very fast at Moscow to be present at the coronation of the Emperor.

In Russia they were feasting, dancing, and in the height of their joy at the expected coronation. The Duke of Devonshire had given £2,500 for a residence for a short time in Russia.

The Brazilian government had sent 16,000 carats of diamonds from Rio Janeiro, to pay for the interest of their loan in London.

At Lancaster assizes, 41 persons convicted of being engaged in the late riots have been sentenced to death.

The American squadron under Com. Rodgers is in the Dardanelles. Lieut. Gen. Porcili is at Smyrna with the Naval Austrian division, vice Admiral Neale is there also.

The whole receipt of the Customs in Russia from 1812 to the middle of the present year is nearly 600 millions of roubles.

Accounts have been received of the arrival of Lord Cochrane in Greece.

The king of Bavaria has subscribed 5000*l.* for the cause of the Greeks.

A public meeting has been held in Manchester respecting the repeal of the corn laws.

Mr. Green was still making his night ascents at Vauxhall Gardens. At this place of amusement they have engaged all the vocalists of London.

Col. Fabvier has written under date of May 9th, a private letter to a person residing in Switzerland, which closes in the following manner:

"No one in Europe has painted the Greeks correctly; there are some dreadful views of them. In other respects they are admirable, and surpass anticipation.

"The general impression of the Missolonghi catastrophe is the resolution to imitate it. They dig under all their villages. Eight hundred thousand Greeks have resolved to blow themselves up one after the other. I see every peasant digging a mine under his house, and expending his last crown to buy gunpowder to fill it. These are not the members of the Parliament of ******; what they say they do.

"No—such a people is not to be subjugated, and the nation of their enemies will disappear while they are raging to exterminate them."

The Drama.

Mr. Warren, has engaged the service of Mr. Hupfeldt, at the theatre, whose skill and taste are well known, in procuring a first rate Orchestra, for the approaching season.

Olympic Theatre.—Occasionally visiting the Circus, we have refrained, until this time, to acknowledge the gratification we have received at *different* periods, at the performances at that place, merely from the want of the proper inclination to add the task; but as much pleasure have we experienced within a few nights, that we should deem ourselves guilty of injustice, if we withheld the meed of praise from those who have contributed so largely to our satisfaction.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Heyl appeared as Captain Cheerly in the Opera of "Lock and Key," and has, subsequently, repeated the character. This young gentleman was heretofore known to the citizens of Philadelphia, as no contemptible comic performer in low comedies, and as one from whom much is expected. The part chosen for his first appearance this season, is one that requires little more of the actor, than that he should be a good sentimental singer. Mr. Heyl has an excellent voice, and displays considerable feeling in his singing; but it must be evident that he has neglected the cultivation of the science of music—the manner of his introducing and dropping the *falsetto* is sufficient to betray his want of skill. He can, however, remedy this, as no doubt he intends to do, and then he will be a first rate vocalist; already we have heard passages of his that were equal to the celebrated Mr. Pearman's. We would recommend less redundancy of action when singing; it is not necessary, and his gesticulation is frequently unmeaning and unnatural: less observant spectators than we will reprehend it. We would also remind him, that the insignia of a *naval* captain is two epaulettes. A young aspirant should regard such trifles as the minutia of dress, with as much attention as the more important things. Friendship, or of delicacy, too often neglects to perform those offices that the critic is obliged to do in a more unbending manner. His Tag was characterized with much humor; we would advise him, however, not to pun on the ridiculous too far, in order to please the rabble, lest he become the contempt of the judicious, like too many of his profession. On the whole, we are decidedly of the opinion that he had better continue a low comedian; or in becoming a sentimental performer, abandon it altogether: he cannot support both with propriety. Hereafter, we may, perhaps, indulge in some more remarks on his performance.

Of Mr. Cowell, we cannot say more than we have before—he is an excellent, and in many parts, inimitable performer. In general with the playing community, we had the opening of the theatre under his auspices, when we shall have frequent opportunities of paying a just tribute to merit.

Thursday of January when the new drama of the Scheme Regent—not Duke was, with some circumstances in view, at first would have unceremoniously yielded to Sir Walter the palm, having, without a knowledge of them, asserted their disbelief in his ability, or in the *fact* of his authorship, and a pride in fortifying their former skepticism, by selecting even from favourable evidence, opposite proofs.

In any discussion upon the authorship of the volumes, it should be recollected that the real author desires to be concealed; it is not necessary to hint upon any crime against church, state or morality, to account for that wish—no person in Great Britain can be insensible to the advantages of a name, or the "shadow" of one. Works of a particular description in that country, and the same influence may be traced to this, derive vast importance from the circumstance of their being supposed to express the opinions or portray the feelings of a particular personage.—Other authors, on the contrary, handling the interest of their works upon the subject, personages, and events of which they treat, as studiously, and with an obvious policy, avoid an exhibition of their name and degree. With Sir Walter Scott's name there was no witchery connected to give attraction to any work beyond its intrinsic merit—and he, as every other person did, must have seen from the first edition of *Waverley*, that some portion of the great interest felt in these works, was due to the mysteries to which they gave rise, with respect to the author, and which interest must have proportionably subsided when the writer should avow himself—here there was a powerful inducement for continuing incognito.

The first objection that we heard urged against Mr. Scott's right to the Waverly honors, was his inability to write such works. This objection, if well founded, would, we confess, prove a new mystery—but fortunately for the other side of the question, there is no way of proving that kind of a negative.

Another objection, to the implied denials which have been drawn from his occasional refusal of the honors that officious individuals have, with an evident intent of eliciting information, endeavoured to thrust upon him. To the grossly indelicate attempts of several persons, "to plough with the writer's heifer," he has invariably refused any participation—he has a right, as he undoubtedly did, whether the author or not, invariably declines acknowledging himself as such, and when an acknowledgment or denial was rendered necessary by extra importunence, he has availed himself of the latter means of preserving his "shadow of a name." Yet it should be borne in mind that these nearest approaches to a verbal and positive denial, were made several years since when he had greater cause for concealing his authorship, and before circumstances had transpired which rendered evident an intimate connexion with the work.

We have recently noticed the following arguments against the pretensions of Sir Walter's friends—considering the nature of his other employments, it would be impossible for *one* man to furnish books with the rapidity with which the Waverlies have issued—and the astonishing difference in interest and real merit, evident to the most common reader, between many of the works, is convincing proof that they could not all be the work of one person.

Now, although these assertions are made by the most green among those who enter these lists, yet we think facts within the reach of almost every reader will prove the first assertion unfounded—but for a moment submitting them both to argument, it will be evident that the latter removes all the force of the former, as thus: if it is true that the Waverlies have issued with such a rapidity as to lead to a belief that one person could not thus minister to the public appetite, then will the great difference in the merit of the different volumes be accounted for, upon the principle, that the author trusted rather to the appetite than the taste of the public. But we believe that there is nothing in distance of time between the publication of the different "tales," to lead to any conviction that one man could not have furnished them, especially with such materials for labour, and such taste, imagination and talents, as the author of the Waverlies possesses, taking only a volume as a means of judging of these attributes.

We have not before us sufficient data upon which to found an assertion that we believe ourselves at liberty to make; but it must be now about thirteen years since the novel of Waverlies appeared; subsequently to that time about forty of these small volumes have been published—now, with the certainty of pecuniary reward, to gratify the cupidity of the most avaricious, and with the powerful excitement which complete success, and unmingled praise must ever cause, we see nothing like an impossibility in the case to produce as many books, in as short a time, as the author of Waverly has done—and we repeat, that the inequality observable in these volumes is better accounted for upon the supposition that one man, and he of a laborious profession, furnished the whole, than that more leisure and greater talents were engaged in their production.

Besides Sir Walter Scott, we do not remember that any other person has been named as the author of the Waverlies, than a certain clergyman of the Scottish church banished from society—and he has been referred to only on account of the great perspicuity of preserving his incog—and the fact that he was well acquainted with the antiquities of his native country. On examining the evidence adduced against Scott's right to the authorship, it appears as if those who urge it, rather try to see how well they can support a supposition, than establish a probability. It may be established hereafter that Sir Walter Scott had no concern in the authorship of the books generally accredited to him—or it may appear that he has only contributed a moiety towards their contents—but in either case, it appears to us that the result will be opposed to present appearances, and we shall be the more inclined to subscribe to the French proverb, *le vrai n'est pas toujours se vraisemblable.*

A work has been commenced in New York with the title of "Horses in New York," and, as the title would seem to intimate, is meant to be a satire upon men and manners. We learn from the public papers, that the first number is a complete failure; it contains rhyme without rhythm, verbiage without sense, and abuse without wit. Such a work so more deserves the title of Horace than would a granite pebble the name of diamond. True wit that should characterize such a work, should be delicate and severe—it should cut with a keenness which should half heal the wound. Free wit, well polished, rarely offends. Some one has thus defined it:

"True wit is like the brilliant stone
Dug from Golconda's mine;
It boasts two various powers in one,
To *cut* as well as *shine*."

The materials for satire are abundant, and most obvious in New York, and indeed in our own city. There is no fault in the harvest; it is ripe and bending—but who is the laborer that will take the sickle in hand?

After so many failures something should be attempted above mediocrity—or the subject should be left untouched.

The Franklin Institute.—The third exhibition will open on Tuesday 3d October, at 10 o'clock, and close at 5. Persons who intend exhibiting are requested to send their articles immediately to the Masonic Hall, where a committee will attend to receive them. All articles must be entered on or before Monday 2 o'clock. Children will not be admitted unless accompanied by their parents and guardians.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Saturday afternoon, a lad about 14 years of age, employed at the Globe Mill was instantaneously killed. Part of his apparel caught in the machinery; he was dragged beneath one of the wheels, and his body was mutilated in a shocking manner.

It is stated, that the contest between Georgia and Alabama, relative to the boundary line, has been settled by the Alabama commissioners assenting to the proposition of those of Georgia.

The expenses incurred by the city, in commemorating the death of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, were $709 43.

Colonel Carr, at his garden, formerly Bartram's, near Gray's Ferry, has, this season, out of less than half an acre of vineyard, on a dry gravelly hill adjoining the garden, sold 1200 pounds of grapes, at from six to twenty cents per pound, and made two hundred and sixty gallons of wine, valued at two dollars the gallon.

In Cherry street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in this city, there is a very extensive Glass Cutting Manufactory, under the direction and proprietorship of M'Cord and Shiner.

The Post Master General has appointed a guard to attend on the Mail between this city and New-York, the mail guard, commenced his duties on Tuesday.

An old culprit was lately carried before a justice. The constable previously informed his worship that he had in his custody, John Long, alias Jones, alias Smith. "Very well," said the magistrate, "I'll try the two women first; so bring in Alice Jones."

We perceive by the St. Louis papers that a line of stages is established to run between St. Louis, Mo. and Louisville, Ken. occupying about five days in the journey, and charging a fare of seventeen dollars.

The city council of New Orleans have agreed to make an experiment in paving, to ascertain whether shells can be substituted for stone in the pavement of the streets of the city. For this purpose a portion of the streets is to be forthwith paved with the la.

Washtenaw county, in the territory of Michigan, which three years ago contained but a single white inhabitant, has now a population of no less than three thousand.

Erastus Beaup, a steersman in a canal boat, has been fined and imprisoned at Rochester, New York, on conviction of using insulting and indecorous language to ladies on another boat as he was passing them.

The barbarians who shot the Elephant in Rhode Island, some time since, have escaped punishment, the owner of the animal having compromised the matter.

The elegant map of South Carolina, lately published, cost the state about $30,000; and the map of Virginia, also lately published, cost the state about $65,000.

At a late target firing by a military company in Boston, called the Sea Fencibles forty four shot out of fifty two fired, entered the target which was moored in the river, three quarters of a mile from the shore.

A celebrated lawyer, of Boston, once concluded an elegant harangue to the jury against the prisoner, with "He bared his arm, gentlemen, he bared his arm to heaven, and—stole the sugar."

Six small crackers, grated, and four ounces of cold roast lamb or veal, seasoned with mustard, vinegar, black pepper and sweet oil, is said to make an excellent dish called mock lobster. Let our epicures try it.

The Niagara (U. Canada) Gleaner says, Mr. Parker, the great sheep feeder, in that town, slaughtered one the other day, the quarters of which weighed upwards of 120 pounds—rough tallow, 27.

The steamboat Eclipse, on her way from New Orleans to St Louis, struck on a snag on the 20th ult. and sunk in 10 or 15 minutes afterwards. No lives lost.

There appears to be some improvement in the paper currency of Kentucky: a Lexington paper mentions that notes of the "Commonwealth Bank" pass currently at 75 cents on a dollar.

Gen. Jones has been elected to the North Carolina House of Commons, against his express wish; nay he even went about electioneering against himself but was quite unsuccessful.

The St. Augustine Herald states that the wreckers are coming to their senses, and are about to have recourse to the Admiralty Courts for the adjustment of their salvage, and intend to transact their business at St. Augustine, instead of Key West.

A new Alms-House has been erected in the vicinity of Albany. It is 130 feet in front. It has cost $12,000; 122 paupers are removed to it. It has also 80 acres of land for cultivation.

At a recent sitting of the circuit court at Buffalo, N. Y. Sylvanus Wells, late president, and Oliver Forward, late cashier of the Niagara bank, have been committed for a conspiracy to defraud the bank.

There is now living in Vermont, (Conn.) a woman whose grand daughter's grand son is a member of Washington College, (Hartford.) The family must have paid very little respect to the doctrines of Malthus.

A drunkard, by the name of Solomon Morgan, of Ferrisburg, (Vermont,) cut his throat, with a scythe, from ear to ear. The fellow was drunk at the time. He survived the act several days, but being unable to swallow any food, literally starved.

We have received from Vevay, (Indiana) the first number of a new paper, called the "Switzerland Guest." This settlement consists chiefly of Swiss emigrants from the Canton de Vaud, and the experiment of making wine there has been carried on with much success.

Com. Porter had by the last accounts, taken command of the Mexican Navy, which is in a dismantled and inefficient state, without officers and men sufficient to man one frigate properly.

The Mobile Register of the 29th ult. says, "The sickness which prevailed some time since, appears to have subsided almost entirely, and the health of the City has scarcely been interrupted by malignant fever for about three weeks.

About $16,000, Personal Property, belonging to the estate of the late President Adams, was sold at Auction on Monday week, by order of the Executors of the Will. It consisted principally in Stocks, much of which sold at an advance.

The first Railway in America has been made at Quincy, Massachusetts, and is about three miles in length. The first Canal in America was made in Massachusetts.

Rankin the tavern keeper, who murdered Mr. Blake in Kentucky, near Lexington last hour, is tried and convicted. He is sentenced to be hung on the 3d October.

At Montreal, on Saturday week, the cold was so severe that ice formed in the streets.

The rounds of the Capitol at Washington City, is found to possess the capacity of conducting the least audible whispers in the same manner as the famous Gallery of St. Paul's Church, London.

It is stated in the New-York Observer, that the present number of Presbyterian Synods in the United States is 14, ministers 1147, licentiates 187, candidates 205; number of baptisms, during the last year, 12,850.

On the 22d ult. upwards of 1000 persons were present at the Indian Springs in Georgia. They are situate in Butts county, in that state, and have lately become a very fashionable resort.

Last week a woman by the name of Pond, residing near Barnegat, Monmouth Co. N. J. in a state of derangement, sent her husband while he was in bed—she then reloaded her gun, and escaped to the woods.

It is stated in the Sullivan Whig, that the Delaware and Hudson canal will be completed in the course of six weeks, unless impeded by some untoward circumstance. The company have it in contemplation to let the water in this season, and run a boat through the whole line of the Canal.

Cobbett has commenced a new work called the "Poor Man's Friend," which is highly spoken of as being a very valuable book for artisans.

There has been a serious riot among the labourers on the canal near Cincinnati. Eighteen persons were committed to jail.

A great disturbance has taken place near Quebec, in consequence of an insulting Serenade to a new married couple, where there was a great disparity of ages. There was a mob of 3 or 400. They abused the Constables, and were dispersed with difficulty. A few were arrested, and it was feared the others would assemble again.

Eight of the Wards, at the election yesterday, chose Democratic Inspectors, the other seven elected Federal Republicans.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Europe, Jones, Bristol, (Eng.) 58 ds. mdze.
Schr. F. H. Douglass, Barnes, Havana, 10 days Sugar, &c.
Brig Isaac, Orne, Jeremie, via St. Jago de Cuba, 28 days, Coffee.
Brig Juno, Russell, Rumbey, 14 days, mdze.
Orient, Worrell, St. Thomas, 18 days, Molasses and Sugar.
Ann, Eldridge, Havana, 13 days, Sugar, &c.
American, Moore, St. Jago de Cuba, 13 days Coffee, &c.
Schr. Cherub, Rich, Kingston, Jamaica, 22 days, Coffee, &c.
Ship Manchester, Dunphy, Londonderry, 54 days, Mdze. and 154 passengers.
Franklin, Hardie, Liverpool, 32 ds. Salt, &c.
Phenix, Bishington, Canton, 100 ds. mdze.
Brig Amelia, Reynegas, Marseilles, 43 days, Wine, Salt, &c.
Schr. James Tarney, Boyd, Bristol, 10 ds. Spars.
Brig James Coster, Ferguson, Laguira, 19 days, Hides, Indigo, &c.
Ship Atlantic, Crosby, St. Petersburg, mdze.
Schr. Revolution, Baker, St. John, P.R. 20 ds. sugar.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Oregon, Brown, New Orleans.
Schr. Exchange, Wilcox, Tampico.
Hope, Jernegan, Antigua.
Amelia, Greene, West Indies.
Adams, Lane, Dover, N. H.
Ship Baltic, Wilkes, South America.
Sch. Eliza Pigott, Davis, Antigua.
Ship Florian, Harrison, Charleston.
Brig Columbian, Doran, Laguira.
Margaret, Morrell, St. Jago de Cuba.
Schr. Nancy, Girling, Aux Cayes.
Brig Adriana, Champney, Rouelle.
Schr. Olive Branch, Matthews, Havana.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, Mr. CHARLES RIZER, to Miss ELIZA M. RABE, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Elisha Cushman, Mr. WILLIAM M. COLLOM, to MARY ANN DEAL, all of this city.

On Saturday last, at Elsekettown, N. J. by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. JACOB FAIRFIELD CONINE, Broker of this city, to Miss ELEANOR LEFOY, of the former place.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th inst. at Germantown, WILLIAM WISTER, to SARAH L. FISHER, daughter of William Logan Fisher, Esq.

On Saturday evening last, at New York, by the Rev. Dr. Powers, Monsieur JULIEN MONTANDON, of Switzerland, to Mrs. ELIZA KIRT, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D. Mr. JACOB ALTER, to Miss MARY COLEMAN, both of this city.

On the 23d inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, JOHN SINNICKSON, to Miss REBECCA K. HALL, both of Salem, N. J.

On Saturday evening, the 17th inst. at Easton, Pa. by Christopher Meinzell, Esq. Mr. JEREMIAH RICH, of this city, to Miss JULIA MOORE, of that place.

In New York, by the Rev. Mr. Lisle, Mr. JOSEPH CASSEY, of this city, to MATILDA, daughter of the Rev. Peter Williams, Rector of St. Philip's Church, of that city.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, Mr. JACOB MERRENBECK, in the 27th year of his age. His friends are respectfully invited to his funeral to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, aged 24 years, Mrs. REBECCA HART, wife of John M. Hart.

On Wednesday, the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock, in the 34 year of his age, HERVEY MEEKER, only son of Charles W. Janes.

On Wednesday, the 27th inst. at his residence in the village of Richmond, Mr. JOSEPH STARNE, Esq. aged 64 years.

On Monday evening, the 25th inst. after a short but distressing illness, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. ANNA RUSH, wife of T. M. Rush, Esq.

On Saturday morning, the 23d inst. Mr. JOHN OWENS, aged 70 years.

On Friday morning, the 22d inst. in the 18th year of his age, EDWARD D. ROSSETTER.

On Friday, the 22d inst. Mrs. ANN DOUGLASS, wife of John Douglass, Esq. aged 37 years and six months.

On Monday, the 25th inst. suddenly, Mr. THOMAS HOSKIN, Conveyancer, of this city, in the 60th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, about 9 o'clock, HOWELL CROWELL, in the 25th year of his age.

On First Day evening, the 24th inst. of a short but severe illness, REBECCA HAWORTH, in the 58th year of her age.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst. JANET HENCHLWOOD, wife of John Henchlwood, after a severe sickness of 18 days, which she bore with christian meekness and fortitude.

On the 25th ult. at Mobile, Mrs. CORBET, of this city, aged 65 years.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. JOHN B. STEWART, Printer, aged 45.

On Friday, the 22d inst. WILLIAM, son of William Darrah, of Newark, N. J. aged 2 years three months and nine days.

On Saturday, the 23d inst. Mrs. EMELIA MERSHON, of a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, aged 63 years.

On Saturday morning, 16th inst. JOHN, son of Benjamin S. Clowers, in the 2d year of his age.

On the 10th instant, at Black Creek, Mr. RICHARD THOMPSON, for the last 46 years, a highly respectable citizen of Philadelphia.

On Thursday last, in New York, Mr. DANIEL O'CONNER, aged 65 years, of the city of Cork, and long a resident of this city.

On the 17th inst. at the house of Cornelius B. Durree, 187 Reed street, New York, Mrs. CHARLOTTE CARTY, aged 34 years, of this city.

On the 11th inst. at her late residence, near Harrisburg, after a short but severe illness, HARRIET, wife of William Grimshaw, Esq. formerly of this city.

On the 8th inst. in Talbot County, Maryland, Mr. EDMUND ELADES, (father of Mrs. Elizabeth Vallens, of this city,) aged 93, long a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the residence of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, near Baltimore, HARRIET SOPHIA TUCKER, aged twelve months, daughter of Dr. A. H. Tucker, of this city.

At Francisville, near Philadelphia, LEODINA, infant daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Wylie.

On Friday, the 22d inst. at his residence in Princeton, N. J. WILLIAM K. HAMILTON, late of this city.

On Saturday morning, the 23d inst. in the city of Trenton, N. J. Mr. HENRY PIKE, aged 78, a highly respectable member of the society of Friends, whose life has been a continued series of charitable acts and benevolent offices.

On Thursday last, about 2 o'clock, at the residence of his father, in Washington City, WILLIAM, the youngest son of William W. Seaton, Esq. (one of the Editors of the National Intelligencer,) in the 8th year of his age.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

B. N. LEWIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that his school will be opened for evening tuition on Monday evening next, October 2d, in the room of the Old Exchange, South Second, between Callowhill and Spruce streets.

sept 30—1t*

☞ Day school as usual.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	47	32	79
New-York,	46	61	107
Baltimore,	21	17	38

CIRCUS.

This evening, there will be different sets of Horsemanship and Still Vaulting by the whole troop—Comic Song by Mr. Hallam—Slack Rope No. Stocker—the naval ballet of the KIOSK!—The whole to conclude with the pantomime of LA FARouse.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 78 Market street, a few doors above Second.

BENGAL INDIGO.

On Tuesday morning, the 2d Oct. next. at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit, for approved notes,

100 cases first quality Bengal Indigo, received per brig Hampton, and ship Ann, from Calcutta. Catalogues will be delivered and Indigo opened for examination one day previous to sale.

Tenth Periodical Sale of
AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Comly & Tevis, in conformity of the resolution of the Manufacturers, will sell,

On Saturday, the 7th of October,

About 600 packages, comprising all the variet[y] of goods manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a general assortment of Eastern made goods.

Liberal advances in cash made on goods consigned for sale.

FRESH TEAS.

On Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 Market street, on a credit of six months, for approved notes,

Two entire invoices of teas, received per ship Pizarro, captain Blackiston,

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

Philo Literary Association of Philadelphia.—A Stated Business Meeting will be held at the Hall, on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

JOHN M. CUMMEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27th, 1826.

MRS. OLDMIXON

HAS, for the accommodation of a greater number of pupils, removed her Boarding and Day School, to No. 178 Chesnut street. sept 30—3t*

C. A. SPONNER

HAS removed to No. 122 North Second street, fifth door above Race, where she keeps an excellent assortment of Leghorns, Straws, Fancy Hats, Dress Caps, Turbans, &c. Leghorns whitened and pressed with the cold press, black Leghorns altered, and trimmed in the most fashionable manner. Her utmost exertions will be used to merit the preference and attendance of all those who will favour her with their confidence.

Sept. 23—6

GEORGE APPLY'S

Looking Glass, and Fancy Chair Manufactory,

No. 30 CHESNUT STREET,

AT this establishment are kept an extensive and splendid assortment of Looking Glasses, Fancy, Window, Grecian, and Drawing-Room Chairs, Sofas and Fancy lounges of the most modern style.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and foreign Merchants generally, are invited to call, as they are assured that they can be suited with articles, made up in the best style, at as low a rate as they can be purchased elsewhere.

*** Old Frames neatly gilt—old Chairs re-seated as new.

Sept. 30—3t.

A VALUABLE FARM,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold by Public Outcry, on the premises, on Thursday, 19th October, 1826 that valuable Farm and Country Seat, formerly the property of Commodore Truxton, containing eighty acres of Land more or less; which have recently been improved with quantities of marl, ashes, and other manures; the Farm is divided into fields of moderate size. A good Apple Orchard, and quantities of other Fruit of the best kind.

The improvements are a moderate, substantial, and comfortable two story Brick House, a good Barn, a new Carriage and Crib House, with all other requisite out buildings, and a never failing Spring of most superior Water. Said Farm is situated on the Mount Holly stage Road, ten miles from Camden, 1 3-4 miles from Moorestown, and five miles from Mount Holly, and is adjacent to Mills, Meeting-houses, Schools, &c. The property can be viewed at any time by applying to the Tenant occupying the house, and possession given at an early period. Further particulars may, in the mean time, be known by applying at No. 186 North Second street, fifth door above Vine. sept 30—3t

Continental Adventures,

RECEIVED, and for sale at the Bookstores of J. G. & C. H. Asner, 229 North Third, four doors above Callowhill street, and J. G. Asner, 333 Market, four doors below Ninth street.

Also, the following new Publications: Tales round a Winter Hearth, by Jane and Anna Maria Porter: The Boyne Water, a Tale, by the O'Hara Family: Castles of Athlerelyn; The Highlands, a Tale of the Isles: Tales of the Wild and Wonderful, &c. &c.

A constant supply of Medical, Miscellaneous, School, and Blank Books, with a great variety of Stationary, for sale at reduced prices.

N. B. Bookbinding neatly executed. sept 30—tf

J. LEWIS' ACADEMY,

No. 72 South Front street.

WHERE youth of both sexes are taught the various branches of an English education, in separate apartments, on reasonable terms. A Lady assists in the female apartment.

NIGHT SCHOOL,

To commence October 2d, and continue the season—Common tuition $3 per quarter; Writing $4 ext.—The rooms shall be kept warm, and good order enacted. Lights found for 40 cents each.

Those who patronize may rely on the utmost attention, both in the day and evening tuition. sept 30—3t*

PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION,

For correcting Impediments of Speech.

No. 9 South Ninth street, (opposite the University.)

DR. THOS. P. JONES, convinced of the superior excellence of the methods pursued by Mrs. Leigh and Dr. Yates of New York, for curing stammering and other impediments of speech, has associated himself with Mrs. SOAR, for the purpose of conducting the institution in this city. The system was made known to Dr. J. without any view to the present undertaking; of its correctness in principle he was perfectly satisfied, and the numerous evidences of its success, which he has since witnessed, both here and in New York, have fully confirmed the truth of his first impressions, and induced him to accede to a request that he would act in the extension of its benefits.

By Mrs. LEIGH'S newly discovered remedy, a few weeks and in many instances a few days, are sufficient to enable the most obstinate stammerer to speak with fluency without a relapse to almost impossible. Numerous testimonials may be seen by application at this institution.

N. B. Letters post paid, addressed to either of the principals, No. 9 South Ninth street, will be promptly attended to. sept 23—6t

Will be sold at Public Sale,

ON Fourth day the first of the Eleventh Month (Nov.) 1826, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale, those VALUABLE MILLS and other Property known by the name of

THE CROSSWICKS MILLS.

These Mills are situated near Crosswicks, in the county of Burlington, New-Jersey, and consist of a Grist and Saw-Mill. To which are attached two Dwelling Houses, a Hay-house, Waggon-house, and Stables; Cooper's shop and other Out-buildings; together with ten Acres of Land. The Grist-mill has three run of stones, and is well calculated for Merchant and Country work. Adjacent thereto is the saw-Mill in good repair.

They are situated within two miles of Elbo Navigation, in a good neighbourhood for grain, and noted hills of sawdling, and for retailing of Lumber. Long rafts may be floated up to the Mills from the Del ware. The Stream of water on which the Mills are situated, is excellent, affording a good supply in dry seasons.

The above property will be sold separately or altogether as may best suit purchasers. Two thirds of the purchase money may lie on mortgage.

Any person wishing to view the above property, may examine it and know further particulars by applying to Samuel Thorn who lives on the premises, or to the subscriber living at Rye pt in the County of Monmouth.

Sept. 30—4t SAMUEL WOODWARD.

FUR AND WOOL HATS.

No. 41 South Front street (a few doors from Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

100 GENTLEMEN'S fine Beaver & Castor Hats.
200 do. imitation do.
100 do. do. of the late London fashion.
200 do. do. low priced.
50 Youths and children's.
50 Negro Wool Hats.
200 Beaver, in the rough.
100 Black do. do.

Suitable for the Western and Southern Markets.

For sale on the most reasonable terms. Hats made to order at short notice. All orders carefully received and punctually attended to.

sept 30—3t* ISAAC SHOTWELL.

BOOK KEEPING

TAUGHT in four weeks, occupying two hours per day: on Mr. Wm. Chapman's or Mr. Bennet's systems of Book-keeping by double entry. A diligent application for the above time, will raise a person to reputation as regards his own accounts, and qualify him to discharge his duty in the keeping of others. Persons intending to call at No. 67 Union, 3d door above Third street, will find all particulars of the mode of instruction will be made known.

☞ Day and Evening Instruction is given.

Sept. 9—3t*

Merino Shawls and Plaid Cloaks.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale at very low prices, White and Black Merino Shawls, Plaid Cloaks, Cloths and Cassimeres, together with an extensive assortment of other Dry Goods, purchased at Auction.

T. RHOADS,

No. 44 North Second, between Arch and Market sts.

sept 23—3t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ADDRESS TO A MOSCHETO.

Ye impudent, ye blasted wight,
That breaks my slumbers every night,
Driving your bill for very spite,
Into my breast,
And still when it is dawn of light,
I cannot rest.

Did e'er I do ye any ill,
That thus ye drive your sharpen'd bill,
And poison, though you cannot kill,
My 'tenceless head?
But all of you, by my good will
Should soon be dead.

Now take thy little self away—
What! art thou here in midst of day!
And as thou fly'st, thou seemst to say,
'I'will soon be night,
Then all my debts to thee I'll pay,
In very spite.

Thus do I pray ye torturing thing,
That I may catch thee on the wing,
Then quick I'd teach you how to sing
Another tune,
And make the very welkin ring
With thy dread doom.

THE CONTENTED HIBERNIAN.

The tempers of the English and the Irish are strongly contrasted. The former is reserved, gloomy, and serious; the latter is lively and gay, and expresses his thoughts in an animated and figurative style peculiar to himself. An Englishman in company with an Hibernian indulged his propensity to croaking, by complaining of the badness of the weather, and the unpleasant place where he resided.—The Hibernian declined arguing with him on the folly of his murmurs, but held out to him a picture of his own discontentedness. "When I have a hat on my head," said he, "my house is thatched: when I have had a dinner, my house is furnished: as for weather, I care not if it rains or shines; as for place, I am at home either in London or Londonderry: so hurrah! may the shamrock, and Erin the little island of saints and Liberty, flourish for ever!"

LOUIS XIV.—The death of his queen affected him in the severest degree. 'Good God!' said he, when his attendants forced him away from her lifeless body, 'is it possible that the queen is dead? and that I must forever lose her, who never gave me pain but when she died?' It is not easy to pronounce a funeral oration in fewer words.

THE DUCHESS OF QUEENSBURY.

The Duchess was the patroness of Gay, and being fond of the company of his brother-wits, invited a party, consisting of Addison, Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot, to dine with him at her table. Addison talked little; and what he said was with such embarrassment, that he could hardly finish a sentence. Pope was the orator of the company; his voice was shrill, and he made many tart observations. Swift was in one of his odd humours and was determined to tease the duchess: so, as soon as the company were seated at dinner, he complained he had left his snuff box behind him, and requested one of the servants might be sent for it. He soon after complained of the want of his toothpick case, and a second servant was dispatched for that, which he described as an indispensible requisite to his comfort. He then complained of the want of his pocket-book, and a third servant was sent for that; in short, he contrived to have so many distinct wants, that not a single servant was left in the room. The duchess looked around, and seeing no servants, 'Gentlemen,' said she, 'we are reduced to such a state that we must wait upon ourselves. If I want a piece of bread or a clean plate, I shall rise and help myself, and you must do the same.' Swift, finding his scheme of putting the Duchess out of humour had failed, sat in sullen silence; but Gay, a fat jolly figure, threw himself back in his chair in an immoderate fit of laughter, delighted at his mortification. 'I am now fully convinced,' said he, 'of what I have often heard; that her grace, our noble hostess, is the best natured woman in the world.'

Ill Temper, Ill Nature and Ill Humour.

An ill tempered man is impatient of trifling annoyances, is roused by petty provocations, in hasty and unmeasured language and actions, but is generally as easily appeased; his fire being like that of straw, as evanescent as it is sudden. Such an individual, when the corns of irritability are not trodden upon, may be gay, cheerful, and benevolent. In general, however, he is an unsafe companion; and to converse with him is to inhabit over a volcano.

An ill-natured man is one who has a perverse pleasure in the misfortunes of his fellow creatures; one who enjoys all the vexations and disappointments of his neighbours; not because they afford materials for laughter, but because they give pain to the victims.

The ill-humored man may be just, generous, and upon great occasions compassionate and friendly; but in his ordinary intercourse with society, he overflows with an unceasing stream of bitterness. All his remarks are severe, harsh and annoying; and in the moments of his relaxation, in the hour of social enjoyment, he is morose, snappish and insolent.

The ill-humored man differs from the ill-natured in this, that he does not rejoice in misfortunes, but takes pleasure only in seeing his friends uncomfortable; and he has no delight even in this measure of annoyance, if he himself is not the author of it. Again, he differs from the ill-tempered man, because the latter must have some one to be angry with; whereas the ill-humored man goes out himself to seek for the food of his humour.

This last modification of disposition is decidedly English; and whether it be attributable to "*les brouillards d'Angleterre*," to the beef and puddingising; the anxious money getting, or other causes peculiar to England and Englishmen, it is rarely to be met with on the continent, in the same intensity in which it prevails at home. Individuals, indeed, of all nations, may be subject to occasional fits of spleen and discontent; but it is among Englishmen exclusively that we find ill humour an *etat*, a *maniere d'etre*, which clings to a man at all periods of life; and is neither mitigated by the success of love, of vanity, or of ambition, nor requires to be awakened by disappointment and vexation.—"The humours of the body," says a moral writer, "imperceptibly influence the will, so that they enter for a large part, into all our actions, without our being aware of it," and thus it is that the ill-humored man punishes, in his friends, the outrages of some peccant lymph circulating in his own veins; and revenges himself nobly on society for the offences of his liver or pancreas.

An ill-humored man in the bosom of his family, sits like a spider in the centre of its web, in watchful and unceasing malice against all around him. No sooner does a burst of cheerfulness explode in his presence, than he hastens to repress it by a sarcasm or a rebuke. He studies the weaknesses of his friends in order to play upon them with more effect; and as the hackney coachman "makes a flaw" on his horse's shoulder to flog his callous hide to better purpose, so the ill-natured man delights to awaken an outraged feeling, to notice an imperfection, to shock a prejudice, and, in one word, to say to every individual the most unpleasant and vexatious things that recur to his recollection.

Certain it is, that whether we look into the parlour, the nursery, or the saloon, whether we examine the dinner party or the family circle, whether we follow the people into their domestic interior, or accompany them in their public amusements, there is in England infinitely less cheerfulness, good humour, and ease in the social intercourse of the people, than are to be found in the society of any other of the European nations.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

A celebrated London tailor being lately asked the meaning of the doulloureux, said nothing, but pointed with a melancholy countenance at a voluminous debt-book which was lying on the counter.

'So Captain Silk has just arrived from Versailles, I dod,' said a lady. 'Heavens! what a name for a soldier!' 'The best name in the world,' said Horace Smith, who was standing near at the time, 'for *silk*, you know, can never be *worsted*.'

A careless barber trimming a customer's ears, put him to great pain and uneasiness.—'Are you trimming my left ear now?' said the man, 'No, Sir, not till I've done the right.' 'Oh! only I thought by what I felt, that you were *passing through* to the left ear without going round.'

An eminent barrister had, some years ago, a case sent to him for an opinion. The case stated was the most preposterous and improbable that ever occurred to the mind of man, and concluded by asking whether, under such circumstances, an action would lie? He took his pen and wrote, yes, if the witness will LIE too; but not otherwise.

'This way, this way,' roared a son of Crispin, on Friday, as he stood before his stall in Castle-street, Aberdeen, 'this way; if you buy here you'll buy again.'' 'Nae doubt o't, and it winna be lang thertill,' answered a country fellow who was passing, holding up his foot, and discovering his shoe, the sole and upper-works of which had parted company; 'there's wi sught days wear, to botch!'

A young man went into a public house near the market in Boston, where several gentlemen were conversing upon politics, on the "allied banks," and accosted them as follows—"Pray, gentlemen, I 'spose you han't none on you never seen nothing of no box that nobody left no where about here no time to-day without no kiver on't han't you?"

The custom of breaking a cake over the bride's head when she enters her husband's house, is borrowed from the Greeks, who, as an emblem of plenty, poured figs and other fruits over the heads of both bride and bridegroom.

The Editors of the Baltimore papers have resolved that they will not any longer publish, without pay, any kind of notices, communications, essays, relating to individuals, societies, or occasional meetings. Obituary notices alone shall be exempt from this rule.

Sir Thomas Moore, on the day that he was beheaded, had a barber sent to him, because his hair was long. The barber came to him and asked whether he would be pleased to be trimmed?" "In good faith, honest fellow," replied Sir Thomas, "the King and I have a suit for my head; and till the title be cleared, I will do no cost upon it."

Many men, especially such as affect great gravity, have a manner after other men's speech to shake their heads. Is it as we shake a bottle, to ascertain if there is any thing in it?

When you rise in the morning, consider what you have to do, and when you retire at night, what you have done.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

There is a secession from the ranks of methodism.—The separatists call themselves, The Methodist Society. They have published their Declaration and Constitution. The opening paragraph of the former, is a verbal parody on the first passage of the declaration of American Independence.

A manufactory of lace was commenced in June last, in Newport, Rhode Island, and the proprietors already employ one hundred and fifty females. The lace made here is said to be of a very excellent quality, and that it will supersede, in a great measure, the importation of the article from France.

From the Mobile papers we learn that the vine is beginning to be cultivated in that part of the Union with the greatest success. In Pennsylvania and New-Jersey it has already worked its way into general adoption.

If Dr. Girard gets $100,000 for his specific for curing the Yellow Fever, how much ought Dr. Loiseau to get for his specific for curing Intemperance? The one rages in bad Summers, the other at all seasons—one is local, the other general.

It is calculated that the number of revolutionary officers actually in existence at the present time falls short of three hundred.—Ten years hence, in all probability, twenty will not remain.

It is calculated by the Boston papers that, the sum of $3,528,000 is annually expended on the public schools of that State, (without including those of the capital.) Add to this $117,000 for colleges, books, &c. &c. and the whole cost amounts to $700,000.

NOTICE.—ADVERTISEMENTS, to insure their insertion, must be handed in on Thursday. To prevent this portion of the paper from encroaching on the miscellaneous department, the price of advertising, in future, will be thus regulated:—

☞ *Ten* lines, or under, will be inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR. Over *ten* lines, and not exceeding *twenty*, the price will be double, and so on as the size increases. The number of insertions must be limited, and the amount paid in advance. ☞ Subscribers only will be allowed a deduction of 20 per cent. on all sums over two dollars. ☞ No exception will be made to this rule.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts' Agricultural Repository.

"It is the practice with some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining so long on the trees as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and loose their flavour, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these:—1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavour—at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig.'

☞ THE TELESCOPE,

PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE design of the Telescope is to point out the various evils which obstruct the progress of Christianity; to expose and correct abuses in religion among all sects and parties without partiality to any.

In addition to this, it contains a variety of miscellaneous matter, and also a summary of domestic and foreign news.

In consequence of the increasing patronage of the work, (there now being nearly five thousand copies printed) arrangements have been made to publish it in Philadelphia, the same as it has been in New York. Conveniently marriages and deaths, with other intelligence will be inserted.

TERMS OF THE TELESCOPE.

Vol. III will be published on a size larger sheet, with smaller type, and contain about one fourth more matter.

Fifty-two numbers will be delivered to subscribers in the city, for $1 75, if paid in advance, or 50 cents per quarter.

*** Communications and Subscriptions received at 187 North Front street. may 27—6m

J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SERUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Seed and Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 18—tf

SCOTT'S CELEBRATED PANACEA

THE diseases of the Northern system have hitherto baffled the researches of medical men and exposed the fallacy of nosological arrangements. The various affections of the glands, hitherto unsuccessfully treated according to the rules of a false pathology, have at length become manageable under the use of the PANACEA. This medicine has been found eminently serviceable in the following diseases:

Scrophula or King's Evil, Consumption, especially the Tuberculous, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Tumours, Ulcers, Tetters, and other Cutaneous Diseases, Putrid Sore Throat, Caries of the Bones, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, especially Rheumatic, Syphilitic and pseudo Syphilitic, Mercurial diseases, &c.

Scrophula has been considered as incurable by the medical profession. In its local developments it frequently follows injuries to the joints, and gives rise to a species of white swelling. Deafness frequently arises from a scrophulous state of the ear.

Consumption depends more frequently than is supposed, on a low kind of inflammation; hence it is, that the usual mode of treatment is not only inefficacious, but destructive.

The injudicious use of mercury has so modified the appearances of syphilitic disease, that scarcely two writers agree on its symptoms and mode of cure. These modifications are so closely connected with a strumous state of the system that the Panacea affords the most suitable remedy. The cures effected in the above named diseases, by this medicine, prove more than millions of theories.

The Panacea is not unpleasant to the taste; requires no alteration in the usual habits of life, except an abstinence from spirituous liquors; it acts on the liver, that mammoth guard of the system, alters its vitiated secretions, calms the irritability of the stomach, and strengthens the appetite; purifies the blood, induces a healthy action of the skin, and produces that happy equilibrium which constitutes Health.

AGENTS.

D. & S. Faire, Portland, Maine.
S. H. Parker, Boston.
Dr. Swift, Nantucket.
Silas Andrews, Hartford, Connecticut.
A. & H. Martin, Druggists, New York.
Dr. J. Stutze, No. 417, North 3d street, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. W. Fischwir, No. 135, South 3d street, do
Wm. P. Richards & Co. Wilmington, Del.
Robert Aitkin, Druggist, Baltimore.
Morris & Kramer, Doylestown, Pa.
James Wishard, Norristown, Pa.
John B. Spencer, Centreville, Md.
Dr. C. F. Willstack, Washington City.
Dr. Edwards, New Orleans.
Wm. P. Bacon, Charleston, South Carolina.

Others will be appointed.

N. B. Those persons desirous of being more generally acquainted with the beneficial effects of this medicine, can be referred to a great number of respectable citizens, who can give ocular demonstration of the many cures; and if more agreeable, the opinion of medical gentlemen who are acquainted with it, can be consulted.

The genuine medicine has my signature and directions on a label, and my seal on the cork. Price One Dollar per bottle.

EDWIN T. SCOTT,
No. 61, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

☞ Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention. july 29—tf

INSURANCE

AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of insuring houses and other buildings, insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The funds obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 341 Arch street.

MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association
march 21—ly

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

TWENTY-FIFTH CLASS.

To be Drawn on the 18th day of November, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,020	1,020
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
20	200	4,000
52	100	5,200
52	40	2,080
1,352	10	13,520
10,608	5	53,040

IN this scheme, composed of 60 numbers be ternary combinations, with 3 drawn tickets, there will be 36 prizes with three of the drawn numbers on each, 1,080, each with two of the drawn numbers on, and 10,608 each with one of the drawn numbers on.

To determine the fate of the 34220 tickets in the scheme, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing and eight of them will be drawn out, and that ticket having on it, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers as a combination, will be entitled to the prize of $20 000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th to 10,000
That having on it the 3d, 4th and 5th, to 4,000
That having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th, to 2,000
That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, to 1,500
That having on it the 2d, 3d and 5th, to 1,020

Those ten having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, 3d, 7th and 8th, 4th, 5th and 7th, 4th, 5th and 8th, 4th, 6th and 7th, 4th, 6th and 8th, 4th, 7th and 8th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 5th, 7th and 8th, each 1,000

Those twenty having on them the 2d, 3d and 6th, 2d, 3d and 7th, 2d, 3d and 8th, 2d, 4th and 5th, 2d, 4th and 6th, 2d, 4th and 7th, 2d, 4th and 8th, 2d, 5th and 6th, 2d, 5th and 7th, 2d, 5th and 8th, 2d, 6th and 7th, 2d, 6th and 8th, 2d, 7th and 8th, 3d, 4th and 5th, 3d, 4th and 6th, 3d, 4th and 7th, 3d, 4th and 8th, 3d, 5th and 6th, 3d, 5th and 7th, 3d, 5th and 8th, 3d, 6th and 7th, 3d, 6th and 8th, 3d, 7th and 8th, each to 500

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them each 200.

Those 52 tickets, having on them two of the drawn numbers and those two the 1st and 2d, each 100.

Those 52 tickets, having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 3d and 4th, each 40.

All others, being 1352, having two of the numbers, each 10.

And all other tickets, being 10608, with any one of the drawn numbers on, each 5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.
Philadelphia, Sept. 23—3

ROWLEY & ALBURGER,

PLUMBERS,

REMOVED to the corner of Carpenter and Decatur streets, directly in the rear of the Arcade, Manufacture Lead Pipes of all sizes, warranted superior to any reported. On hand, SHALLIDON PIPES, which will be sold on reasonable terms. HYDRANTS of all kinds made, fixed and repaired. july 18—6m

REMOVED

To the new and elegant Steam-Boat
WHARF AT ARCH STREET.

THROUGH IN ELEVEN HOURS

To New York,

Via Bordentown & Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

STOPPING AT
BURLINGTON AND BRISTOL,
GOING AND RETURNING.

The Steam-Boat **PENNSYLVANIA,**
CAPTAIN Z. W. KELLUM.

Will leave the above Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A.M. for Bordentown.—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat ARTNA, Captain S. C. Sutton, and arrive in New York by five o'clock the same day.—Fare through $3—For seats, apply at

No. 8 ARCH street, corner of Front,

Or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf.—All baggage at the risque of the owners.

LYON, WARD & Co.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1826. *Proprietors.*

TO THE ELECTORS.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—Encouraged by many partial friends to present myself to your notice as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, I deem it necessary to lay before you the grounds on which I venture to claim your support.

For nearly five years, including the darkest hours of that struggle, which has given liberty to this now happy country, did I cheerfully toil in the ranks of the Regular Continental Army. Induced by the flagrant outrages daily committed on my country men, I was, in the year 1775, the twenty-fifth man who enlisted in the 4th Regiment of Artillery, for the defence of our common rights, leaving a profitable employment and a comfortable home to support a good and just cause. During this time I fought at Brandywine, in the division and commanded by the immortal La Fayette, and succeeded with my comrades at the close of that day in preventing the cannon, entrusted to our charge, from falling into the hands of the British. Subsequently at Valley Forge, I endured privations of every description, which nothing but the great object we fought for and the patriotism of our officers and soldiers could have sustained. In 1778, I volunteered on board the Galleys which succeeded in driving the British vessels of war from the bay below Newcastle, and, as a satisfactory proof of my conduct in those trying times, I subjoin the certificate of my services for your perusal.

"*Washington, 12th Mo. 17th, 1825.*

"*Esteemed Friend*—I duly received thy letter of the 10th inst. and am happy to have it in my power, to assist thee in participating in the favour of Government, to which thou art justly entitled as an Old Soldier of the Revolution, as will appear by the certificate hereunto annexed.

"Thine respectfully and sincerely,
(Signed) THOMAS FORREST."

"*To whom it may concern.*—This may Certify, That JACOB STREMBECK, Senr. was a Soldier in my Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, or the 4th Regiment Artillery, who, during his time of service, conducted himself in a dutiful soldierly like manner truly exemplary, and merits a participation in the favour of government, to keep his mess of candle from burning in the market. Given under my hand this 17th of 11 Mo. 1825.

(Signed) THOMAS FORREST,
Late Lieut. Col. Commanding.

I can now only add, if after a residence since that period of nearly fifty years among you, and enjoying the esteem of the numerous circle of friends who have prevailed upon me to solicit your suffrages, if you should think proper to elect me your SHERIFF, I pledge myself to discharge faithfully, the duties of the office, and shall ever proudly cherish the recollection of your kindness. I am Fellow-Citizens, yours, most sincerely,

Aug 19—tE JACOB STREMBECK.

County Commissioner.

THE Subscriber again offers himself as a Candidate for the office of *County Commissioner*, and would be thankful to the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia for their votes and interest in his favour, at the General Election in October next.

July 4, 1826. JOHN MARKLAND.

Brief Sketch of the Services of Capt. JOHN MARKLAND.

John Markland, a strenuous advocate for *Liberty*, entered the service of his country, (in his minority) in 1775, as a Volunteer, and actively and personally assisted in hauling the guns from off the Battery at *New York*, in defiance of the tremendous fire kept up by the British Ship Asia of 64 guns, mounted within musket shot and with springs on her cable. He was in action on *Long Island*, on the 22d August, 1776, and also in the *Great Battle*, 17th of same month; again in action at *Trenton*, latter end of this year.

In 1777 he entered the regular service in the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment, "*For the War*," not for a campaign, but "*For the War*," long or short. In June, was actively engaged in fighting in the Battle of "*Short Hills*," near Scotch Plains, New Jersey. On the 11th September, was warmly engaged in the battle of *Brandywine*; and about three weeks afterwards, viz:—On the 4th of October, distinguished himself at the *Great Battle of Germantown*, when his right arm was shattered by a ball, (has not the full use of it to this day,) in this very county, where he is now soliciting your votes for the Office of *COUNTY COMMISSIONER!* With the Army in 1778 and 1779, although for a part of the time his arm was in a *sling*.

In 1780 an officer in LA FAYETTE'S Select Corps of Light infantry. In 1781 he was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and army, at Yorktown, thence proceeded with the Pennsylvania Troops to the Southward, and after a severely harrassing march of 500 miles, arrived at the head quarters of General Green in South Carolina: served to the end of the War in the Southern department, where for many months, he was actively engaged in harrassing and skirmishing with the enemy under ROBERDEAU. In November, 1783, honorably discharged at the Barracks, (now the Commissioners Hall, North Third, near Green street, Northern Liberties.) Rose from the ranks solely by his merit, talents and courage, to the rank of Captain by brevet, conferred by Congress.

He never received either PENSION or SINECURE, and the only office of profit conferred on him, was that of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, to which he was elected in 1823, having received upwards of 7000 votes, and to which office he now respectfully asks to be RE-ELECTED.

The above is a very brief sketch of the services rendered his country, by Captain MARKLAND, during some of the darkest days of her history; SERVICES LIKE THESE NEED NO COMMENT.

I trust that they will be fully appreciated by the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia. The following respectable individuals being some of his few remaining companions in arms and in battle, have cheerfully placed their names to the annexed certificate, viz.

General JOHN STEEL, Collector of the port of Philadelphia.
Colonel CALEB NORTH, late Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Captain JAMES GLENTWORTH, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia.
Lieutenant CHARLES MACKNET, now residing in Germantown.

A Friend to the Soldier of the Revolution.

"The Subscribers having participated with Captain *JOHN MARKLAND* in many of the trying scenes of our Revolutionary War, can state with pleasure that they always found him an active and zealous officer, pledged in his youth to the service of his country, severely wounded in her cause and faithfully following her fortunes amid toils, battles and privations to the end of the war."

CALEB NORTH.
JOHN STEEL.
JAMES GLENTWORTH, late Captain in 6th Pennsylvania Regiment.
CHARLES MACKNET, late Lieutenant in 6th Pennsylvania Regiment.
Aug 12—oc

GLOBE TAVERN,

Vine street Wharf, Schuylkill.

THE Subscriber informs the Boatmen and Coal Dealers of Schuylkill County, concerned in the Navigation of the Schuylkill Canal, that he continues to keep Tavern at Vine street Wharf, where he has every means of affording satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom in that line; also, Stores formerly occupied by Philip Reitzel, where he is now ready to receive Coal; and he flatters himself, from the facilities he enjoys, that he will have it in his power to afford entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. He will also attend to the delivery in the City of any article entrusted to his charge.

☞ All those who may engage him to dispose of Coal on Commission, will be saved the expense of Wharfage, and every attention paid to the disposal of the same on the most advantageous terms.

Sept 16—4t WILLIAM LIGHTON.

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 106 North Third street,

500 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.
200 Reams Hardware Paper,
400 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
150 do. Music Paper,
1300 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds,
720 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.

*** The highest price given for Rags. aug 11—tf

LACE SCISSORS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Ship Marmion, an assortment of superior Scissors with Ladies christian names, Lace Scissors, &c. &c. Also an elegant variety of Pen Knives, all warranted.

A. R. POOLE,
aug 22—tf No. 56 Chesnut street.

Z. HARBERT, Dentist,

NORTH WEST corner of Ninth and Filbert streets. Teeth set neatly at a moderate charge; the Teeth Cleaned, Filed and Plugged for two dollars.

sept 16—3t*

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

THE Subscriber being a Candidate for the Office of County Commissioner, respectfully solicits the support of the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia, at the ensuing Election. He is thankful for the gratuitous votes given him last year, by a large and respectable portion of his fellow citizens, when he was not a Candidate; and if now elected, will use his best endeavours to merit the confidence and favor of the public.

July 8—tf JOHN WHITE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers have for sale, (either wholesale or retail) a general assortment of Dry Goods, which they will sell on the lowest terms, for cash or acceptance. Among which are, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Bombazettes, Waterloo, Cashmere and other Shawls, Irish Linens and Long Lawns, Checks, Dimities, Cottons and Ginghams, Russia Sheeting, Cotton and Linen Diapers, Silks and Nankeens, Cambric, Jaconet, Book and other Muslins, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Gloves, Tapes, Pins, &c.

Also, a general assortment of white and blue Cotton Yarn, from No. 8 to 15, for country trade.

Three threaded Yarn, (bleached) for Coverlids, Knitting, &c. WOODMAN & MORGAN.
sept 2—4t* No. 43 Market street.

WORSTED BOMBAZINES.

JUST received a very large assortment of Worsteds, consisting of Figured, Plain and Twill'd Bombazette, of plain colors; plain white Scarlet, French, Grey, Orange, Blue and Black. Plain color'd Morocco and fine Bombazettes. White and color'd Merino Shawls, Napkins, Damasks and Diaper Table Linens; Irish, German and Russia Sheetings; bed Tickings, Blankets, and Marseilles Quilts, with an excellent assortment of Plain and Figur'd Silks, and a supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS.
No. 36 South Second Street. Sept. 9—tf*

In Chancery of New Jersey.

JAMES RAY, Complainant,
and
ABIGAIL ERWIN, & al. defendants.

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant has filed his bill in the above cause, and that process of subpoena to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the Term of July last, but that the defendants, Abigail Erwin, Benjamin R. Erwin, Harriet E. win, and John Lay and Eliza, his wife, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and have not, nor hath either of them, caused their appearance to be entered, as in case such process has been duly served; and it being made to appear by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Abigail Erwin, Benjamin R. Erwin, Harriet Erwin, and John Lay, and Eliza, his wife cannot be found in this state, and that they reside in the state of Pennsylvania; it is thereupon, on this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, on motion in behalf of John E. Jeffers, Solicitor of the complainant, by it is order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, Abigail Erwin, Benjamin R. Erwin, Harriet Erwin, and John Lay, and Eliza his wife, appear and plead, answer or demur to the complainants bill, on or before the second Tuesday of October next, or that, in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Abigail Erwin, Benjamin R. Erwin, Harriet Erwin, and John Lay, and Eliza, his wife, by a delivery of a copy thereof to each of them, or be published, within the said twenty days, in the True American, a newspaper printed at Trenton, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week, and also in a newspaper printed and published at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, and be continued therein for four weeks successively, at least once in every week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.
A True Copy.—JOHN WILSON, Clerk.
Sept. 2—6

SMOKING CHIMNEYS

REMEDIED.

THE Subscriber will undertake to build chimneys on a Patent plan, which he will warrant to draw smoke well. Also, to alter smoking chimneys so as to prevent their smoking in future. No remedy no pay. He will also undertake brick and stone work, by contract or as the usual way.

WILLIAM B. SHINN,
No. 19 Hickory Court, Callowhill, above 6th street.

All kinds of fire work for brewers, bakers, &c. set up.

All applications made to the following persons will be attended to.

GEORGE BUTTZ, No. 715 North Third street.
JOHN B. GIBSON, 373 Market street.
LEWIS COULEY, 44 North Third street.
SARAH BRADSHAW, Chesnut St. near 6th street.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that WILLIAM SHINN has altered one or more chimneys for each of us, which has smoked so as to be nearly useless, but as far as we can judge, since he has finished them, they are now completely cured,

Elias Boudinot.	Ann Higbee, Trenton.
Benj. King, Burlington.	G. D. Wall, do.
William J. Leslie, Trenton.	Wm. Kirkpatrick Lancaster.
Henry B. Howell, do.	Wm. Lee Amoss, Hartford Co. Md.
Joseph J. Thompson, do.	John Waters, do.
Charles Higbee, do.	And a number more.
Joseph Higbee, do.	

Sept. 2—3t

PHILADELPHIA
Suspender Manufactory,

No. 2 Bank street, second door below Market, and Store No. 90 Market street.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store from No. 13 North Third street, to No. 90 Market street, next to the Indian King tavern, where he has opened a Suspender Store, and has for sale at both the above places, a complete and general assortment of Patent Spring and Roller and other Suspenders, many of which are made upon a new and improved plan, which he will sell wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased in the United States.

Country merchants and those who deal in the article, would find it to their advantage to call.

Also Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Corset Stiffeners, Russian Belts or Corsets, manufactured and sold as above. Also, all kinds of Suspenders repaired.

Gentlemen wanting a single pair can have their measure taken and made to any pattern. june 15—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscriber offers to the public a Medicine prepared by herself, as an effectual remedy for Cancers, Kings-Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Sore Legs, or any kind of tumours, tetter, or inflamatory diseases.

It is taken inwardly and has never failed to perform a cure in that species of disease which effects the nose and palate, even when parts affected have been almost destroyed by them.

It is so powerful that one bottle has always been found beneficial, and in cases where Cancers have progressed so far as to be absolutely incurable, it will remove the pain, and preserve the lives of the patients for months and sometimes for years.

The price per bottle is two dollars.

The residence of the Subscriber is in Ashtown, Delaware County, Pa. one and a half miles from Middletown Cross Roads, and at William Martin's Factory.

RACHEL BUFFINGTON.

N. B. Persons from a distance can be accommodated with boarding in the neighborhood of the advertiser. aug 12—3m*

HEAD ACHE SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is composed of indigenous herbs, and without Tobacco. Many persons have assured me of the great relief they have experienced from it. It is particularly recommended to persons afflicted with the nervous Head Ache, as well as those arising from recent colds, attended with weeping and watery eyes. Persons subject to Bleedup, will find immediate relief by taking a pinch or two.

A few gross of the Snuff, with directions. Price per dozen, 25 cents; single box, 6 1-4 cents.

For sale at Johnson's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 320 Market street aug 18—tf

SHOE BRISTLES.

FIVE hundred pounds of first quality of Chatha, No. 1 Shoemakers Bristles, for sale by

BUSCH and TURNER.
Sept. 2—tf No. 321 Market street.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 111 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Slater, No. 48 Market street keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

KEYMBORG & HAGKDORN, No. 61 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Chrystal Quills.

Stuckert's Head Ache and
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

FOR Colds, Foul Stomach, Headache, Convulsions, want of appetite, and bilious habits. Large boxes 25 cents, small do. 6 cents.

Stuckert's Pearl Powders for destroying pimples on the Face, and whitening the skin. Large papers 12 1-2 cents, small do. 6 1-2.

Stuckert's Fever and Ague Drops. Large bottles 25 cents, small do. 12 1-2 cents.

Stuckert's Cough Drops, Large bottles 25 small 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Worm Medicine for grown persons and children, 12 1-2 cents per paper.

Itch Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cents.

Tetter Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cts.

And a general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines* for sale at STUCKERT'S Drug store, No 33 North Fourth st. above Cherry, on the Delaware side. Sept. 25—6t

To Printers and Bookbinders.

L. JOHNSON,

STEREOTYPE Founder, 17 Cypress Alley, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Brass Rules, Furniture of every description, Cases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Stands, &c. &c. which he offers on most reasonable terms.

L. J. has just received a variety of Plates, of new and beautiful patterns, for ornamenting the covers of books, which are worthy the attention of Bookbinders.

For sale as above, about 100 lbs. Brevier, White's cast. It has been used for Stereotyping, and is not much worn.

Books, Blanks, Bank Checks, Lottery Tickets, Cuts, &c. &c. Stereotyped with neatness and despatch.

sept 16—3m

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BEREAN," Vol. I. Price $1 00 in Boards.

N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Plan of